

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"	2,363 tons	Captain H. D. Jones.
"POWAN,"	2,338 "	" W. A. Valentine.
"FATSHAN,"	2,260 "	" R. D. Thomas.
"KINSHAN,"	1,995 "	" J. J. Lossius.
"HEUNGSHAN,"	1,998 "	" R. D. Thomas.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted). These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN,"	1,651 tons	Captain T. Hamlin.
"SUI-TAI,"	1,651 "	" G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 1 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.

On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 1 P.M. from COMPANY'S WHARF.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 8 A.M. and 3 P.M. On Sundays at 8 A.M. and 3 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"	2,19 tons	Captain E. H. Grainger.
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Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7.30 A.M.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H. K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"	588 tons	Captain J. Wilcox.
"NANNING,"	569 "	" O. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,

or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1907.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.
REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half January	JAPAN	Second half January
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half February	JAVA PORTS	First half February
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half February	JAPAN	First half February
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	First half February	JAVA PORTS	First half February
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half March	JAPAN	First half March

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE HEAD AGENCY

OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Telephone No. 375,
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 22nd January 1907.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 5½ DAYS.

The steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUIHING, TAKHING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

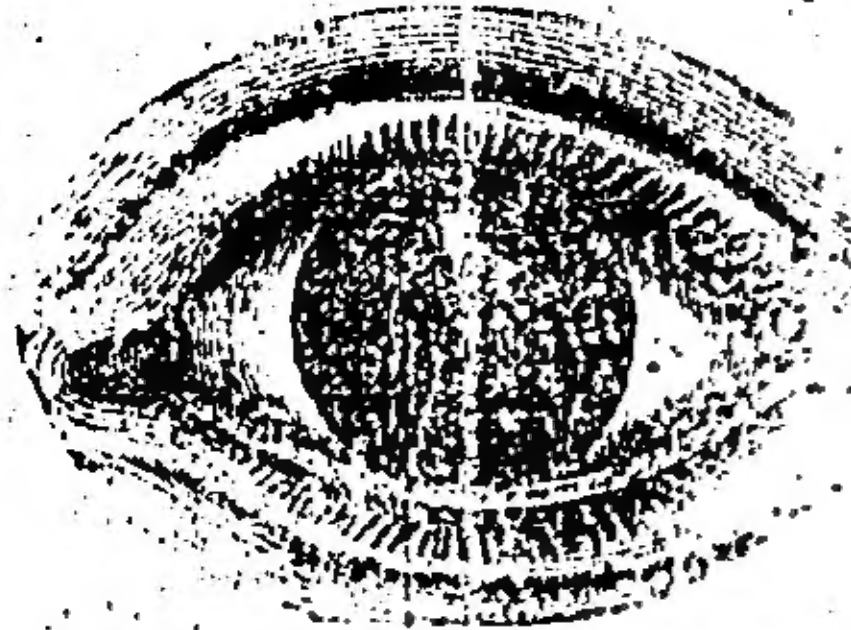
These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are lighted by Electricity. For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO. HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1906.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
8, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,

21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street, 566, Nanking Road.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

Dentistry.

DR. M. H. CHAUN,
THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,

37, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

Studio at No. 12, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1906.

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers

and luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 30th January.
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY, 13th February.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 27th February.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 13th March.
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY, 27th March.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 10th April.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 24th April.
PRINZ RITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 8th May.
BAVERN	WEDNESDAY, 22nd May.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 5th June.
SCHARNHORST	WEDNESDAY, 19th June.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 3rd July.

S.S. "SACHSEN," Wednesday, 27th March, conveying H. M. THE KING OF SIAM, carrying second class passengers only.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of January, 1907, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ HEINRICH, Captain P. Grosch, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 28th January, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 29th January, and will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 29th January.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

Linen can be washed on board.

Passage Money payable in local currency at current sight Bank rate of exchange on the day of payment.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR	£61. 0. 0	£42. 0. 0	£22. 0. 0
Return	91. 0. 0	63. 0. 0	33. 0. 0
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	65. 0. 0	44. 0. 0	24. 0. 0
Return	97. 0. 0	66. 0. 0	36. 0. 0
* TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:			
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	64. 0. 0	44. 0. 0	25. 0. 0
Return	115. 0. 0	79. 0. 0	47. 0. 0
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68. 0. 0	46. 0. 0	27. 0. 0
Return	123. 0. 0	83. 0. 0	49. 0. 0

* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA, instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE,
VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, SAMARAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration.)

STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
MANILA	1,790	SATURDAY, 2nd February.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3,327	THURSDAY, 28th February.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3,302	THURSDAY, 28th March.

ON SATURDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1907, at Noon, the Steamship MANILA, Captain Minsien, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00	Return \$80.00	\$50.00
TO NEW GUINEA	£28. 0. 0	£18. 10. 0	£14. 0. 0	Return £42. 0. 0	£27. 15. 0
TO BRISBANE	£30. 0. 0	£20. 0. 0	£14. 0. 0	Return £54. 0. 0	£36. 0. 0
TO SYDNEY	£33. 0. 0	£23. 0. 0	£15. 0. 0	Return £59. 10. 0	£41. 10. 0
TO MELBOURNE	£34. 10. 0	£24. 10. 0	£16. 0. 0	Return £62. 10. 0	£44. 5. 0
TO YOKOHAMA	\$80.00	\$50.00	\$40.00	Return \$120.00	\$80.00
TO KOBE	\$95.00	\$60.00	\$50.00	Return \$140.00	\$95.00
TO YOKOHAMA & back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$90.00	\$70.00		

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer	£97. 0. 0
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA	96. 0. 0
From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. S. S. Co.'s Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the magnificent express steamers of N. D. L.	

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

For

STREAMERS

ABOUT

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA } PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY, 30th Jan.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA } PRINZESS ALICE WEDNESDAY, 13th Feb.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG.

Via VANCOUVER OR SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, P. M. S. Co., O. & O. S. S. Co., T. K. K. and from NEW YORK TO EUROPE by the magnificent Express steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:

	1st Class
TO LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH OR SOUTHAMPTON	£62. 0. 0
TO BREMEN	63. 0. 0
TO PARIS VIA CHERBOURG	65. 0. 0
TO NAPLES, GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR	65. 0. 0

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELOHRS & CO.,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th January 1907.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 614 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. O. 4th and 5th Ed.

Lieber, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

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D. NOMA, TATTOOER,

60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 35 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources. Hongkong, 15th November, 1904.

[46]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG,

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION RED HAND

BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR

LAUNCHES,

&c. &c. &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH

WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

[45]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 35, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to

order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., and other leading

Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference may be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1906.

[57]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN

CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most

respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind

patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds

of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collars and Cuffs renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Free Schools.

who are taught by the Sisters.

New Year, 22nd April, 1907.

For Sale.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or 6 doz. plants.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—

SIEMSEN &

Intimation.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

The following PORTS and SHERRIES bottled in Europe have been especially selected and procured from the celebrated Firm of

C. G. SANDEMAN SONS & CO.
London, Oporto and Xeres.

PORTS.

DOURO	Per Case, \$15.00
OLD TAWNY	18.00
INVALID	18.00
ESTRELLA	24.00
FIVE DIAMOND	27.00
VERY OLD TAWNY	42.00
OLDEST & FINEST	50.00

SHERRIES.

LIGHT DRY	Per Case, \$13.00
SOLERA	18.00
VERY PALE DRY	18.00
FULL GOLDEN	21.00
PALE DRY NUTTY	24.00
FINE OLD BROWN	36.00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
AGENTS.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contributions.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty, five cents.
On January 21, at Shanghai, the wife of A. MATHER PRYCE, of a son.

DEATHS.

WALTER.—By cable from London, 25th January, 1907, JOHN WALTER, late of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

On Friday, 25th January, 1907, at Patell Villas, Kowloon, ALICE MURIEL (MON), the youngest and dearly loved child of Will and Nellie Hobbs, in her sixth year.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1907.

THE LATE MR. JOHN WALTER.

Another personality who at one time was a light in the firmament of Hongkong and Shanghai has departed: Mr. John Walter, whose death we have to announce to-day, has gone the way of all flesh. There are few people at the present day who remember him as a friend, but there are many who remember him as an acquaintance. Mr. Walter came out to the East as so many sprigs of youth do and fell to do, to make a fortune. Mr. Walter did more than that—he made a competency. He came out to join the princely house of Alfred Dent and Company, which was one of the great emporiums in the sixties. The headquarters was at Shanghai, and Mr. Walter proved himself a diligent, energetic and extremely sociable young man. At that time the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was in embryo. Nevertheless, Mr. Walter, probably recognising the influence which our greatest Bank might exert on South China, to say nothing of what our friends in the Northern Settlement might think, decided to join the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. That was in 1868. He plodded through the well-

known drudgery of a bank and eventually was transferred to Hongkong, where he acted as acting chief manager in 1886. On several occasions he acted as manager at Shanghai and Yokohama, but within the memory of those who have been resident in this Colony for a number of years he was Inspector of the Bank's branches. About ten years ago he was appointed one of the London managers, and, in conjunction with Sir Thomas Jackson, brought the Bank to its present status, which it is needless to say is unparalleled in the Far East. In 1902 he gave up active duties and took a seat on the London Committee. There are few in Hongkong who were his colleagues on the Bank who remember his figure and quiet genial way, but they will grieve to lose one who was at the same time a friend, a counsellor and a guide.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE S.S. *Huangshan* commenced her run on the Hongkong-Canton line this morning.

IN announcing his intention to resign the leadership of the Progressives Count Okuma has surprised his partisans.

THE list of entries for the forthcoming races, to be held under the auspices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, has just been issued.

WE are requested to announce that H.E. the Governor will be at home at Government House on Tuesday, January 31st, from 4.30 to 6 p.m.

THE Danish salvage steamer *Protector* left for Cape Varella this afternoon to save the stranded steamer *Wongkai* and the tug *Robert Cook*. She proceeds on her mission on account of the underwriters.

M. R. O. Hu'chison has been appointed to act as Assistant Registrar General and Deputy Registrar of Marriages with effect from the 22nd instant, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. Clementi, or until further notice.

THE light draft stern wheeler *Emerald*, built to the order of M. Roque, for the Service Fluviale Subventionnee, of Tonkin, was launched from the Dock Company's premises this afternoon. There was a good attendance at the ceremony. She is the second of four similar boats building by the Dock Co.

HIBINO Shigematsu, an unemployed seaman, with quarters in Upper Lascar Row, was charged before Mr. F. A. Harland, at the Police Court, this morning, with behaving in a disorderly manner at No. 11, Ship Street last night, and damaging \$3 worth of property. "I was dead drunk," said the Japanese in English, "and I do not know what I did." The defendant went to the house shortly before midnight yesterday and for no reason whatever started flinging chairs into the street. He smashed an electric light globe during the performance. He was fined \$3 on the first charge, and was ordered to pay a similar amount to the complainant as compensation for the damage done.

LANDLORD'S ALLEGED FRAUD.

ARRESTED FOR DESTROYING VALUABLE DOCUMENTS.

Ng Tsai, a blacksmith, residing at No. 84, Shau-ki-wan West, was released on bail of \$250 to come up for hearing on a day set for next week. Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne was presiding magistrate. Mr. R. A. Harding represented the defendant, and Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the complainant—Hu Chi Wah, a Kowloon City shopkeeper—who charged the defendant with fraudulently destroying certain leases relating to a number of shops at Kowloon.

Some time ago defendant purchased nine houses at Kowloon City and leased them out for a number of years to the complainant. Recently, it is alleged, a better offer was made to defendant for the lease of the houses and it was asserted that he went about to devise ways and means of getting complainant to cancel the leases and vacate the premises. This, after some thought, he found would be impossible. On the 23rd instant defendant visited complainant's premises to collect the rent on the nine houses. He called for the book wherein the leases were kept, and, it is reported, that having gained possession of the book he destroyed the documents. Hence this charge.

A DANGEROUS INDIVIDUAL.

IF INSANE WILL BE DEPORTED.

Staggering along Connaught Road Central yesterday afternoon in a dazed condition a Chinaman, who from appearances resembled a member of the sampan fraternity, was watched by a number of people. He stood in danger of his life on several occasions owing to the passing vehicle so that an officer who had kept an eye on the reeling individual, who went along with head bowed, though it time to take the man in charge. On arrival at the Central Police Station the man gave his name as "Tak Tso," a boatman. He was recognised by Inspector Warnock and promptly despatched to hospital without further ado. This morning, he was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Harland at the Police Court, on a charge of being drunk and incapable. When the case was called Inspector Warnock handed to the Court a medical certificate which stated that the boatman was suffering from acute mania. Some time ago defendant's wife complained to the police that he had threatened to kill her. The police investigated the matter, and as a result the defendant was put under medical observation, and a week later banished. He returned to the Colony not long after that but the police had seen nothing of him until yesterday. According to his wife, accused gets violent as soon as he starts drinking. His Worship ordered defendant to be placed under observation for a week. If during that time he is found to be insane it is believed he will be sent to his friends in Canton.

THE ROYAL VISIT.
HARBOR REGULATIONS.

he following regulations, having received the approval of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, will be observed on the occasion of the arrival of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall.

The P. & O. steamer *Delhi*, conveying Their Royal Highnesses on the 6th proximo, about 8 a.m., will proceed through the Central Fairway direct to Alfred Holt Eastern Buoy. From the time the vessel leaves Sulphur Channel until she is made fast to the buoy the Central Fairway will be closed to ordinary traffic, and no ship, junk or vessel of any description, other than those authorised to be in attendance on the *Delhi*, may pass in or across the Central Fairway during this period.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN CO., LIMITED.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd., was held at the office of the general managers—Messrs. Sheehan, Tomes and Company—at 11.30 o'clock, this morning. Among those present were—Messrs. R. Sheehan (chairman), H. P. White, Chow Hing, Kip and Dr. J. W. Noble, consulting committee; Messrs. Edward Haskell, W. J. Carroll and J. A. Young, secretary.

The notice convening the meeting was read by the Secretary.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen: Following the usual custom we will, with your permission, consider the report and accounts as read. The year under review has been a very difficult one, owing to unprecedented dullness in trade and a severe slump in value of real estate. Our turnover was, therefore, very considerably restricted, and in consequence for a considerable part of the year we had funds in hand, which we were unable to put out on satisfactory security. In spite of this we are still able to pay the usual dividend of 8 per cent. besides placing \$5,000 to reserve, a result which I venture to think will be considered quite satisfactory by shareholders. We have had to re-adjust the value of our shares held against Investment Reserve, which is unfortunate, but we have little doubt that the amount thus written off will soon come back as the share market revives. Other items in the accounts are very much as usual, and do not require explanation. In conclusion we hope that the report of the "special commission" to inquire into the administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations under the Public Health Ordinance will benefit property in the long run and that the requirements of the Sanitary Board will be modified to a considerable degree, for if the serious drop in values of 25 to 30 per cent. cannot altogether be attributed to these regulations, it has certainly accentuated the depression to a very large extent. I am glad to say that all our loans seem quite safe, and give us no cause for uneasiness. As there are no questions I will propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

Dr. Noble seconded.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Haskell proposed that Messrs. J. S. Van Buren, Chow Hing Kee, Dr. J. W. Noble and Mr. H. P. White be re-elected to the consulting committee.

Mr. Carroll seconded.

Carried.

On the motion of Mr. H. P. White, seconded by Mr. Chow Hing Kee, Messrs. A. O'D. Goudin and W. H. Potts were re-elected auditors of the Company for the ensuing year.

The Chairman: That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants are ready now.

That concluded the business of the meeting.

TRIAL OF "CROCKS."

RACE AT HAP Y VALLEY.

The heavy mist which settled over the race course this morning, obliterating everything from view, was responsible for the absence of a decision in a race which was run between three ponies. The racing qualities of the three "crockers" have been discussed in turf circles for several weeks and as it was discovered that they were on the same level as far as racing is concerned it was decided to put the three together in a mile race in order to pick out the best of the three. The race was booked for to-day. Mr. G. W. Gegg took the mount on As Usual, more frequently called "Bill Bailey." Mr. C. G. Mackie held the reins on Jo Wanchee, and Mr. Gresson on Southwall. The ponies started at the mile post, but could only be heard passing the winning post for the first time.

Very little of them could be seen owing to the presence of the heavy mist. A description of the race therefore is out of the question. After a short space of time the "crockers" were heard scrambling home, but when they had passed the winning post judge and spectators, some say even the "jacks," were none the wiser as to which pony had taken first place. A riding boy, however, who unobtrusively said he saw the race, but would not say from where, maintained that "Bill Bailey" came home first on this occasion—a statement which lacks corroboration. The race will be run over some other day next week and if "Bill Bailey" don't come home again, as the riding boy professes he did this morning, then "Bill" won't see home on race days.

Mr. Basil R. H. Taylor, the newly appointed Harbourmaster of Hongkong, accompanied by his family, left London on the 19th inst. on board the P. & O. s.s. *Nile*, and is due to arrive here during the last week of February next.

BURNS' NIGHT.
GRAND SCOTCH CONCERT.

Local Scots in this Colony mustered in force at the City Hall last night, when a Scotch concert was given in honour of the memory of their national poet, Robert Burns, on the anniversary of his natal day which fell yesterday, and was thus doubly celebrated—as though they were going to the brows of Bannockburn! The concert was held in S. George's Hall—perhaps *S. Andrew's* might have been a more appropriate locale under the circumstances—which had been carefully arranged with due regard to weather conditions, attention being paid to necessary ventilation although it must be confessed that, as the room filled up, it became somewhat close, and programmes were more in evidence in use as fans than as guides to the evening's proceedings. Nevertheless, the concert was a most marked success, and afforded those present a really delightful evening's entertainment. Above the temporary platform which had been erected, and which was surrounded with palm, a large framed photograph of "Bobbie," draped with the British flag had been suspended, while, to deaden the sound of the footsteps of late arrivals, the floor had been covered with "China matting." The Hall itself was packed and many visitors were content with seats in the corners, or in any odd places that could be found for them. The proceedings opened by the playing of Cavallini's arrangement of a Scotch medley, by the Band of the Middlesex Regiment, which, by the way, have already played themselves into popularity in Hongkong, and who showed themselves worthy successors to the West Kents, whom all regretted to see leave the Colony. The first song, as was quite in accordance with the fitness of things was, one of Burns', and as rendered by Mr. R. H. Baxter, with deep feeling and expression, "My Nannie's Awa" made a most pleasing introduction to the vocal portion of the first part. An encore naturally followed, and though the singer endeavoured to shirk the responsibility of the call, he was compelled to come forth again, when he gave "So lovely is my Jean," which was highly appreciated. Mrs. G. H. Edwards followed, electing to sing first the second number for which she was on the programme, and gave "Bonnie Mary of Argyll," and sang very well, though we have heard this lady to better advantage on other occasions, and we would venture to suggest that her forte is English rather than Scotch vocalization. Mr. Balloch, who followed, could not have been happier than in his selection for his contributions to the evening's entertainment, giving "Willie's gone to Melville Castle" in the first part, and "Sound the pibroch" in the second rendering both in a manner such as only one "born across the border" could do. Mr. Joki, as a violinist, is too well-known to need any eulogy from us, beyond saying that the strings, under his practised, supple fingers, are truly capable of joy, in wailing sorrow, or in mirthful humour, and last night in all his selections of which he was compelled to give four, he showed that the violin was pre-eminently his instrument, and the audience was not stinting in signs of deep appreciation of his efforts. Mrs. David Wood was very pleasing and successful in both her selections "Ye banks and Braes" and "And ye shall walk in silk attire," both being highly appreciated. Those who have heard Mr. Sutherland in recitation—and that means the whole Colony—know what a past master he is in his particular art, and it is regrettable that he is heeded so seldom in public—he has no right to "hide his light under a bushel," and so deprive his fellow exiles the delightful entertainment his gift affords them. Last night he was inimitable in "Our Christmas Goose," and his song "My Nook Aye." Of Mrs. A. G. Gordon what is there left to say? All that can be said of her has already been said, and printed, and to venture to eulogize her further is like that work of supererogation—"painting the lily." Never, perhaps was her beautiful contralto voice heard to such perfection as in her songs "Scottie wia hae, and ye ain't folk," "Through-out what, as well as her heart song, "Where the sparkling waters flow," another, she carried every heart, Scotch and otherwise with her. The singing of "Auld lang syne," in which the audience joined, and the playing of the National Anthem terminated a most enjoyable evening's entertainment.

LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixth annual meeting of the Hongkong Land Reclamation Company, Ltd., was held in the office of the Company this afternoon. The Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson presided, and the others present were Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. A. J. Raymond, and M. Nisim, directors; J. M. de Graaf, L. M. de Graaf, A. Haupl, A. Sheehan, Hong Shing Shiu, J. Orange, J. C. Peter, C. H. Ross, Percy Smith, and Mowbray Northcote, secretary.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen: The Report and Accounts having been in your hands for the past week, we will with your permission take them as read. There is little if anything in the accounts before you, for me to comment on. Our revenue from interest on mortgages having extended over the full period, instead of as last year for a few months only, receipts show an increase of some \$16,000, on the other hand rents have declined. The Admiralty having given up their tenancy of the coal storage ground at Yau Ma Tei. Our houses on Kowloon Mar No Lot 49 continue to be well occupied and are in good repair. The reclamation work in front of this lot is still in progress and though somewhat delayed by the typhoons of last September should be completed during the current year. No sales of land have taken place during the last twelve months and your directors do not recommend a dividend of more than 2% the payment of which will absorb some \$15,000 of the balance brought forward from 1905. If any further information is desired I shall be pleased to give it.

Mr. Grace seconded and the motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Hooper moved that the appointment of directors be confirmed.

Mr. Lo Cheung Shiu seconded.

Agreed.

Mr. Peters moved, and Mr. Orange seconded, the re-election of the auditors.

Mr. Raymond proposed, and Mr. Ross seconded, the re-appointment of Mr. Ho. Tong to the directorate. Agreed.

The Chairman: Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday, Gentlemen.

MARINE COURT.
ENDANGERING DIVERS' LIVES.

At the Marine Court, this morning, before Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate, Sergeant Gordon prosecuted Ip Tsai, owner of an unlicensed cargo-boat, for unlawfully disobeying the lawful orders of the Harbour Master by passing a danger flag which had been ordered to be hoisted by the Harbour Master for the protection of two divers working on a wreck in Victoria Harbour on the 25th inst.

Edward J. H. Pearce, sworn, said: At about 4 p.m., yesterday, the 25th inst., I was carrying out diving operations on the salvage of a wrecked pier. Our divers were working about five feet below the surface. We had four red flags, as is necessary, under the circumstance. They were conspicuously placed. I saw the junk in which the woman, Ip Tsai, now charged before the Court, was working and of which she was in charge. I told her to keep clear of the divers, but she took no notice of our warnings, and came right across over the divers, causing grave danger to their lives. This is a constant practice with these boats and we look on diving operations as extremely dangerous, owing to the reckless way in which our red flags are disregarded. In fact great difficulty is now experienced in getting divers to go down.

Ip Tsai, mistress and owner of the junk, said she could not see the red flags, and she could not go away because she was too near the pier.

His Worship, in his finding, said: I find that you, Ip Tsai, did disobey the lawful commands of the Harbour Master, and did cross over the area, which same was clearly marked by red flags, and did repeatedly disregard the warnings given you by the people attending on the divers, thereby imperilling life and limb of the divers who were working below the surface, by thus taking your junk over them; and as I find that it is a constant practice for you junk people to disregard these my lawful orders, which are made for the safety of the harbour, and do by it make it a constant danger to put divers below, I am resolved to do my level best to impress on you that I mean to stop it, and do hereby fine you \$35, or in default two months' hard labour.

LAUNCHES IN COLLISION.

An inquiry was held next into the circumstances attending the collision between the steam launch *Chuen Shing*, master Ho Hoi and the *Hing Lee* master Chun Wa Chi, in the waters of this Colony, on the 19th inst.

Ho Hoi, master of the launch *Chuen Shing*, declared, stated: At 5.45 p.m. on Saturday, the 19th inst., my steam launch, *Chuen Shing*, was made fast to a pier at Yau Ma Tei. The steam launch *Hing Lee*, which was coming in to the same pier, blew two short blasts. I gave three short blasts on my whistle, and went astern. When about 300 feet from the wharf the launch *Hing Lee* gave one short blast, and then came right into the stern of my boat, causing damage which it will cost about \$60 to repair.

To Ching, sailor on board the *Chuen Shing*, said: I was on board the launch *Chuen Shing* on Saturday last, at 5.45 p.m. The steam launch I was in was lying alongside a pier at Yau Ma Tei. The steam launch *Hing Lee* was approaching the pier, and when about 500 feet off blew two short blasts on her whistle. My launch went astern to get out, and blew three short blasts. When the *Hing Lee* was about 300 feet off the pier she blew one short blast and came straight into our stern.

Chun Ping, another sailor on the *Chuen Shing*, gave further corroborative evidence.

Chow Wa Chi, coxswain of the steam launch *Hing Lee*, said: I was going in to the wharf at Yau Ma Tei, last Saturday, about 6 p.m. I saw the launch *Chuen Shing* moored alongside the pier. I was not in charge of the boat as I had left the second coxswain in charge. As the boat runs from 5 a.m. to 10 p.m., daily, we run it between us. The second coxswain has got a certificate. I did not see what happened until after the collision.

Leung Mui, second coxswain of the *Hing Lee*, said: I was in charge of the steam launch *Hing Lee* on Saturday last, going in to a pier at Yau Ma Tei. When I was about 300 feet away I stopped my engines. I saw the launch *Chuen Shing* coming astern. I heard two short blasts from her. I thought she was going astern to port. I gave one long blast to give the other launch a warning, when I saw her coming astern then I gave three short blasts, and went astern, but the *Chuen Shing* hit my launch in the fore.

His Worship found as follows: I find after go fully into the evidence given, that the steam launch *Chuen Shing* did comply with the rule of the road for the prevention of collisions, and did make the proper sound signals when backing astern from the wharf, and his launch was carefully navigated; but the launch *Hing Lee*, which was not in charge of the first coxswain, owing to the long hours these launches run, and as the second coxswain was in charge, and is a licensed master, I hold him responsible. Finally, for making a definite navigational signal and not obeying it, thereby intimating wrongful information to the other launch, and with navigating carelessly, in that the steam launch *Hing Lee*, with headway on, did collide with the *Chuen Shing* coming astern. I now order that the second coxswain, Leung Mui's, certificate be suspended for three months, and that he shall pass a further examination before receiving it again.

A DIVER and a coolie, both residing at No. 29, Station Street, Mongkok, were before Mr. F. A. Harland, at the Police Court, this morning, charged with being in unlawful possession of a box of type and three bags of copper cash, valued at \$200. The stuff was alleged to have been picked up by the first accused while diving. As both men were represented by counsel the case was remanded.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE CHINA FAMINE.

RIOT AMONG REFUGEES.

SOLDIERS WOUNDED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 26th January, 12.10 p.m.

It is reported that a riot has taken place among the famine refugees at Yangchow.

Many soldiers, who were sent to quell the disturbance, have been wounded.

OBITUARY.

MR. F. MAITLAND DEAD.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 26th January, 12.10 p.m.

Mr. Frank Maitland is dead.

THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LD.

THE CASE OF MR. C. A. BIDDLE.

Following is the judgment delivered by U.S. Judge Willey in the case of the proprietors of the Metropole Hotel, of Shanghai, against Mr. C. A. Biddle, general manager and secretary of the Co.:

His Honour.—The judgment in this case will be for the plaintiffs in the sum of Taels 6,000 and costs. The District Attorney is hereby directed to file an information against Charles A. Biddle for obtaining money under false pretences, basing the same on the facts disclosed by the evidence produced at this trial. Evidence of fraud is so palpable that the Court does not hesitate to enter judgment for plaintiffs immediately. And the character of the evidence is such that the Court feels called upon to order defendant to be arrested and arraigned under false pretences. The Court, however, does not mean by this action to forecast what the judgment of the Court will be in the criminal action. The decision of the Court in this case, reviewing the evidence, will be handed down later.

Mr. Musso said he understood defendant was leaving town, and asked for a levy of execution.

His Honour said that criminal proceedings would not be necessary.

The Court then rose.

A warrant for Biddle's arrest was issued a little later and accused was taken into custody by the marshal. It was understood that bail was fixed at \$3,000 Gold.

The information subsequently sworn against the accused read as follows:—The undersigned accuses C. A. Biddle, a citizen of the United States of America, of the crime of securing money under false pretences, committed as follows:

That the said C. A. Biddle, on or about the 31st day of October, 1906, in Shanghai, China, unlawfully and knowingly did falsely pretend to Woo Ah-sung, Zung Yu-dong, Ng Si-yieh and Sz Yung that the Municipal Authorities of the International Settlement of Shanghai, China, would allow and permit in the building known as Nos. 4 and 5 Mohawk Road, Shanghai, China, and also known as the Chinese Grand Stand, Chinese gambling games to be played during the Autumn Race Meeting of 1906, in Shanghai, China, which said pretences were false, as the said C. A. Biddle then and there well knew, and by said false pretences unlawfully did obtain from the said Woo Ah-sung, Zung Yu-dong, Ng Si-yieh and Sz Yung the sum of Tls. 6,000.00 Shanghai Sycee as rent for the said premises to be so used for the said gambling games; whereas in truth and fact the said C. A. Biddle well knew that the said Authorities would not permit said games to be played on said premises as he did then and there so falsely pretend to the said Woo Ah-sung, Zung Yu-dong, Ng Si-yieh and Sz Yung, which said false pretences the said Woo Ah-sung, Zung Yu-dong, Ng Si-yieh and Sz Yung did believe to be true and paid the said Tls. 6,000.00 under said belief of the truth of said pretences. Contrary to law.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

German (*Prins Heinrich*) 28th inst.

American (*Nippon Maru*) 28th inst.

Indian (*Namrang*) 31st inst.

German (*Praussan*) 31st inst.

Australian (*Eastrop*) 2nd prox.

Canadian (*Albatross*) 3rd prox.

German (*Prins Sigismund*) 6th prox.

The s.s. *Louther Castle* left Singapore on 24th inst., and is due here on 31st inst.

The Boston S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Shawmut* left Marseilles to-day at mid-day and may be expected here on 29th inst., morning.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Tokumi Maru*, Bombay Line, left Shanghai for this port on 25th inst., and is expected here on 28th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinzess Alice* left Shanghai on 25th inst., and may be expected here on 28th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuters.]

The Kingston Incident.

LONDON, 24th January.

Mr. Bacon, in a note to Mr. Howard, the British Charge at Washington, hastens to assure him, on behalf of President Roosevelt, that the American Government will pay no heed whatever to the Jamaica incident.

Later.

Assassination of Mr. Whiteley.

The "Universal Provider," Mr. Whiteley, has been shot dead, his assailant immediately committing suicide.

Trial of Mr. Harry Thaw in New York.

The trial of Mr. Harry Thaw who shot the architect, Mr. Stanford White, in New York last June, has commenced and is causing immense interest.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL REFORMS.

The letter published to-day (17th inst.) over the signature of Mr. W. V. Drummond, exhorting the ratepayers generally to evince a livelier interest in the management of Municipal affairs, is a timely and weighty reminder of the sad state of apathy the foreign residents of the Settlements at present display upon the subject. Mr. Drummond touches upon five important, or special matters which he very rightly says require investigation and consideration by the ratepayers before a decision is rendered thereupon, by the Council, and he advocates the creation of special committees of ratepayers, outside the Council, of such special matters, or indeed upon any other matters that may arise from time to time requiring more specialised study and investigation than the ordinary members of the Council can, in their multifarious duties, devote to any one of the many complex questions now daily developed by the vast and rapid growth of the General Foreign Settlement. He even goes so far as to advocate the payment of members of such special committees for their services in the same way as the Land Commissioners are paid, a proposition, which, in view of the heavy work such duties would entail, is fully in accordance with the spirit of the times and well within the ability of this wealthy community to discharge. The five heads which Mr. Drummond urges should have special consideration are undoubtedly all highly important and should be fully and publicly debated by the ratepayers before the Council comes to any decision thereon; but we think that Mr. Drummond has omitted the greatest and most important point of all upon which "some drastic reformation" is required in the Council's methods of work. We mean the question of the publicity or secrecy of the Council's proceedings. To our minds this point is every day becoming more important, with the growth of the place and the multiplicity and complexity of subjects and interests which have now to be dealt with by the Council of Nine. It is to the existing archaic system of closed doors and pseudo-secrecy occasionally broken somehow but only to immediate friends—maintained towards the great mass of the ratepayers and residents, which is responsible for the present lamentable state of apathy of the public towards all matters of local self-government and for the general reluctance of the best men in the community to serve upon the Council. We have seen this year the resignation of the absolutely most valuable man of the Nine because of reasons, that as far as the Council are concerned, still remain matters of dark and absurd mystery, and we have it from Mr. Cecil Holliday himself that he will never serve again so long as the present Star Chamber procedure is maintained in Municipal affairs and the public are excluded from all knowledge of what is going on behind the Council chamber's doors until long after the events dealt with have been settled and done with by the Council, without giving any opportunity to those who elect them to express their views. It is this part of the system which is mainly to blame for the present attitude of indifference of the public upon Municipal affairs; and it is upon this point above all others that drastic reformation is most urgently required. If the press were admitted to the Council's weekly meetings—not to the conclaves of the various sub-committees—we feel perfectly assured that many of the other difficulties, some of which Mr. Drummond cautions, would never have arisen. The old stock argument that if the proceedings are open to the press men will not serve upon the Council seems to us to be now utterly exploded because even under the existing system of secrecy we have no less than five out of the present nine members about to resign their seats and the greatest difficulty experienced in finding suitable men to replace them, while we have the veteran chairman declaring himself so strongly in favour of breaking away from the present hole-and-corner way of doing business, which might do in a second rate village at home, and in favour of throwing the light of day upon the Municipal mysteries, that he will not serve again so long as the present system endures.

It does not seem to us that many men are attracted to serve under the present system of "closed doors" or that matters in this respect could be "much worse" if all the proceedings were public. It is highly desirable that the ratepayers realized this at once and made up their minds to instruct their new representatives that the time has come for the public to know far more about what goes on at the time than the bureaucracy of Kowloon Road, condescend to tell them in the ridiculous, futile and generally useless minutes which they give out for publication generally so long after the event as to be of any practical use.—*China Gazette.*

JAMAICA.

ITS ATTRACTIONS AND INDUSTRIES.

Considering the importance of the island of Jamaica, its commanding position politically and its favourable situation climatically it is a somewhat neglected and forgotten component of the British Empire. The terrible disaster at Kingston, later accounts of which point to a greater rather than less magnitude than first indicated, has turned British eyes and sympathies towards the island, but hitherto it has probably received more attention from America and Canada, as far as trade and investment is concerned than from Great Britain. It is not without significance that its most frequent and commodious steamship service with the outer world is by means of the Hamburg-America Line or that its railway system is financed by American capital. To a certain extent, however, on these accounts may be attributed, perhaps, the unfortunate incident recorded in our telegrams to-day, and incident which, we trust, on fuller knowledge, may prove to be based on as little real foundation as that which concerned the German steamer *Meteor* recently in Southampton water. While still under the shock of loss and death the officials and people may be excused for some little irritation and sensitiveness even in respect to the offices of those whose only desire, we may be assured, was to render the assistance of humanity and friendly kinship.

It will have been noted as somewhat singular that the reports of the disaster have come principally from members of Parliament, who were visiting the island during the recess and at the period of the year when Jamaica is seen at its best. From a telegram in a contemporary we gather that Sir Alfred Jones, senior partner in the Elder Dempster Company, which carries the West Indian mails, and himself decorated for services to Jamaica, was conducting a party of distinguished Englishmen to the colony, and it is probable that Messrs. Heaton, Heaton and Hamar Greenwood were in the company. The visit in itself would have had some effect possibly, had it not been for the earthquake, in placing before the British public some of the attractions of the island if only as a holiday resort. In that relation it is becoming increasingly known in the United States. A copy of the *New York Commercial*, dated as recently as December 7 last, devotes the whole of its space to articles and illustrations concerning Jamaica, and pride of place is given to a survey of the tourist movement which is tending to make the island famous as a tourist resort. The scenery which can be associated with mountains 7,000 feet high rising from tropical surroundings and rich vegetation is of a kind to appeal to all lovers of nature in her more genial moods. The staple industries of banana, sugar and tobacco growing also lend themselves to picturesque treatment. The sugar business was for many years under a cloud, but the abandonment of the bounty system has given it a fresh start with greatly enlarged prospects. The trade returns for 1904-5 show that of the total imports 46.8 per cent came from the United Kingdom, 4.8 from the United States, 6.9 from Canada and 3.4 per cent were sent to the United States, 18.1 to the United Kingdom, 8.8 to Canada and nineteen per cent to other countries.—*N. C. D. News.*

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Peweeing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. R. Kadoorie & Co. write on 25th inst.:—A fair business has been transacted during the week, and rates, with the exception of Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, have been generally well maintained.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have declined to \$940 at which rate a few shares changed hands, the market closing with sellers at this price. The London quotation has dropped to £16.10.

Marine Insurance.—Cantons a weather and are offering at \$75. Unions have strengthened to \$780 and are in demand.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires are wanted at 195. Hongkong Fires have been the medium of a fair business at \$375, and more shares can be placed at this price.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been sold at \$30 and \$291 closing steady at the latter figure. Indo-Chinese are out of favour at \$86. A small parcel of Star Ferries (old) have changed hands at \$19 and the new at \$19, and there are buyers at higher rates. China and Manilla and Douglas are unchanged.

Refineries.—China Sugars are stronger, and sales have taken place at \$130 and at this rate more shares can be placed. Luzons are offering at 121. Perak Sugars have dropped to Tis 75.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings are firm at Tis 11. Raubs are quoted at \$84. Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves after sales at \$94 and \$95 are on offer at \$96. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are obtainable at \$145. It is notified that subject to audit, the directors of this Company will recommend at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders a dividend of 12 per cent—\$6 per share, plus \$50,000 to a special account and carry forward about \$193,000. New Amoy Docks have declined to \$12. Shanghai Docks have improved and sales have taken place at Tis 109. Fenwicks have been sold at \$22. Hongkong Wharves are easier and are quoted at Tis 244 cum new issue.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels have strengthened to \$115 with buyers. Hongkong Lands are firm at \$111. A statement of the Company's accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1906, is published. The net profit for that period, including \$56,899.41 balance brought forward from last account, amount to \$440,827.54. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of \$3 per share making in all \$7 for the year, and after writing off directors' and auditors' fees there remains a balance of \$56,218.38 to be carried forward to next year's account. Humphreys Estates have changed hands at \$11.95 and are procurable at \$12. Shanghai Lands are in demand at Tis 103 for the old and Tis 64 for the new shares. The Company has declared a dividend of Tis 3 and a bonus of Tis 1 per share. West Pointe have improved to \$121. The report of the directors of this Company for the year ending 31st December, 1906, has been issued to shareholders. The net profit for the year, including the amount brought forward from the previous year amount to \$53,319.47. From

this amount the directors recommended the payment to shareholders of a final dividend of \$3.10 per share, making in all \$4.10 for the year, and after writing off directors' and auditors' fees, there remains a balance of \$1,510.47 to be carried to new account. Canton Mills.—Tis 71. Two, have advanced and have buyers at Tis 71. Internationals are slightly weaker at Tis 61. Laco Kung Mow have had a sharp rise, and sales have taken place at Tis 130. We are informed that the Company announces the issue of \$42 new shares, to be issued at par, and to be offered to shareholders on the register on 31st January, in the proportion of 1 new share to 10 old. Application for new shares, which will rank for dividend as from 31st January, 1907, should be sent in by the 31st instant. Sooy Chee have jumped to Tis 375.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 25th inst., Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit & Co. write:—Our last circular was dated the 11th inst. One of the two Chinese firms of yarn merchants, referred to in our last report, commenced business during the early part of the fortnight. Their operations so far have been limited to the purchase of a few cheap lots at rates quoted overleaf.

The other firm has not yet made its appearance on the market, and it is said they will commence business within the next few days. Again we are placed in the unpleasant position of having to record the failure of yet another native firm of yarn dealers. The collapse of the Chinese house, according to general belief, is principally due to the further recession in prices, which accounts for the big difference between their high-priced purchases and the present abnormally low values. Inability to face such differences has caused dealers to suspend payment. Several of the firm who have filed their petitions in bankruptcy are not yet "out of the woods," as until the final public examinations are over the exact position of affairs cannot be revealed. We have no idea what the outcome of the various insolvencies is going to be.

During the past fortnight, our yarn market, we are sorry to say, has suffered a still further decline in values, and prices have gone back \$1 to \$1.50 per bale. This is simply due to the over-anxiety of some importers to quit. Though rupee exchange has dropped since date of our last report, and a rise in prices might have been expected in consequence, the reverse has happened, and contrary to the usual precedents we have to note, as already stated, lower values all round.

As stated in previous circulars the hope is entertained that, when China New Year has been heralded in after the 13th proximo, the outlook may present rather more promising features. By then it is believed the disastrous losses of the past year will have been wiped out of account and a fresh start made for the New Year. Improvement in prices may then be looked forward to, provided holders remain firm; as the hitherto large uncleaned stock has become sensibly diminished by being thrown back on first hands or on those of their competitors.

That deliveries are rather restricted and will become still more so during the next fortnight, is not surprising. According to custom preparations for the yearly settlement are proceeding apace, and those of the dealers who are domiciled in the interior are closing accounts to enable them to get to the country for the New Year holidays. Besides, the Customs houses in the native ports are closed to the Chinese until, in accordance with national custom, consult the oracle as to the most auspicious day to recommence operations and this day is looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation.

No. 205.—A fair business is reported at a decline of \$1 to \$1.50 per bale.

No. 162.—Demand is for selected threads for northern markets only.

No. 112.—A moderate business transpired at prices reported in this circular.

No. 108.—Cheap prices induced business.

No. 65.—Dull, only one thread changed hands at quotations.

The market is steady.

Sales of bales of No. 62; 15 bales of No. 82; 5, 75 bales of No. 101; 675 bales of No. 121; 125 bales of No. 161; and 1,180 bales of No. 202; in all about 8,885 bales.

Arrivals.—Per steamers *Litling* and *Gregory* (from Calcutta), and *Austria* and *Devanika* (from Bombay), of about 2,500 bales. Shipments.—About 500 bales.

Unsold Stock.—About 134,000 bales.

Exchange.—We quote, to-day, as under:—

India T. T. at Rs. 165 1/2 per cent.

London T. T. " 165 1/2 do.

Shanghai " " 22 1/2/16d.—\$

Silver " " 73 1/2—\$100.

Under same date Messrs. Cawston, Fallis & Co. report:—Since the issue of our last report on the 11th inst., per 3.5. *Simla*, our market ruled very quiet in the beginning of the fortnight and scarcely any orders were received from the country. Subsequently as the China New Year is rapidly approaching (13th February) some dealers in anticipation of a brisk demand after the holidays put in an appearance and commenced buying chiefly desirable superior favourite spinings of No. 202, of which they secured a fairly large lot by paying 50 cents in dollar per bale higher over previous quotations. The higher counts of Nos. 202 and 162, which used formerly to find ready sales in large quantities in our local markets are now very difficult to move as the Japanese are pushing their own spinings in the New-chuang and Manchuria markets, the chief outlets for these counts. We close quiet but steady. Nos. 62 and 82.—Insignificant business. No. 102.—Fairly large sales have been effected in special favourite spinings at an advance of 50 cents to a dollar per bale. No. 122.—A small request at former rates. No. 202.—Trifling absence of orders from the consuming districts a very small demand has been experienced and prices have receded \$1 per bale. Rates during the past fortnight comprise of about 25 bales of No. 62; 20 bales of No. 82; 5,195 bales of No. 102; 307 bales of No. 122; 145 bales of 162; and 640 bales of No. 202; in all about 6,332 bales.

Arrivals per steamers *Litling*, *Austria*, *Devanika*, and *G. Apor* of about 1,518 bales. Shipments to Shanghai and Northern Ports of about 10,000 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at about 126,000 bales.

Local Yarn.—Sales of 100 bales No. 202 at \$78 are reported.

Japanese Yarn.—Importations have ceased as the yarn is being forwarded to Manchuria where it finds prompt sales and better prices than in our local market.

Exchange.—We quote to-day on India at Rs. 165 1/2. London at 165 1/2.

ANTI-RAILWAY RIOT IN SHENSI.

A dispatch from Hsian, the capital of Shensi province) reports a rising of the inhabitants of the district of Huayinshien against the construction of the Hsi Tong (Hsian-Tungkuang) Railway in that province. It appears, says the *N. C. D. News*, that the rising was on account of the railway officials' appraising lands needed for the railway in a manner highly injurious to land owners, with the result that several thousand villagers marched upon the city of Hsian, where their district magistrate resided, and burned down the railway office. The mob next tore down the newly established model school of the city, and after creating a disturbance in the district magistrate's yards marched out of the city, and on their way to their villages tore down several miles of telegraph lines and poles en route. A detachment of troops has been sent by the Governor to Hsian to restore order and preserve the peace during the construction of the line.

Today's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, the 2nd, 4th and 5th FEBRUARY, 1907, commencing each day at 2 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, DUDELL STREET, A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF

JAPANESE ART CURIOS AND SILK EMBROIDERIES,

COMPRISING:— PORCELAIN.—Very Fine Satsuma, Kinkosai, Imari, and Kutani, &c. BRONZES.—Old Jars, Flower Vases, and Figures, &c. CLOISONNES.—A Choice lot of Vases, Incense Jars in Silver, &c. WOOD CARVINGS.—Very Old Temple Rammars, Shrines, and Figures, &c. IVORY.—Beautifully Carved Figures, &c. SILKS.—Old Temple and Palace Hangings, Draperies, Brocades, Court Kimonos, Table Cloths, Bedspreads, Cushion Covers, &c., &c. PICTURES.—Silk Embroidered and Cut Velvet, &c.

AND A Quantity of other CURIOS, &c.

Some Pieces of CHINESE PORCELAIN and BRONZES.

N.B.—The above collection of about 1,200 lots arrived from Kyoto and will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE. A rare opportunity for Collectors.

TERMS.—As usual.

Catalogues will be issued.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1907.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

THE Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G., will Distribute Prizes to successful students in the above-mentioned College on TUESDAY, 29th instant, at 12 Noon. Hongkong, 26th January 1907. [166]

NAVY CONTRACTS, 1907-8.

SEALED TENDERS, in Duplicate, for the Supply of the undermentioned Stores for H. M. Naval Forces on the China Station, will be received by the DEPUTY VICTUALLING STORE OFFICER, H. M. Naval Yard, until Noon on THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1907:—

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

FROZEN MEAT.

SOFT BREAD.

BISCUIT.

RICE.

SUGAR.

CEYLON TEA.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

SUN HATS.

Forms of Tender and any necessary information may be obtained on application. The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved. F. I. GELSTHORPE, Deputy Victualling Store Officer, H. M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, 26th January, 1907. [160]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Registrar, Supreme Court, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th January, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at the Occidental Hotel, Elgin Road, Kowloon, THE GOODS AND CHATTELS, comprising:—

SUNDRY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Catalogues will be issued. TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1907. [167]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, the 31st and 1st January, 1907, commencing each day at 12 A.M., at the Central Police Station's Compound, and at the Tsim-tai-tai Police Station, Kowloon, respectively, UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, comprising:—

CHINESE CLOTHING, BLANKET,

PIECE GOODS, SALT FISH, INDIGO,

DRIED LICHES and LUNG-NGAN,

MATCHES, CHINESE PAPER, BLACK,

WOOD WARE, TOBACCO, WAX,

CHINESE UMBRELLAS, CHINESE,

CANDLE, RATTAN, MATTING, VER-

MILION, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO

A quantity of GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1907. [168]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

NOTICE.

FOR KUDAT and SANDAKAN.

Taking Cargo at through rates to Tawau, Lahad Datu, Labuan, Jolo, Menado and Zamboanga. The Steamship

"BORNEO".

Captain F. Sembill, (ready to load on the 28th January) will leave on TUESDAY, the 29th January.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1907.

and villagers marched upon the city of Hsian, where their district magistrate resided, and burned down the railway office. The mob next tore down the newly established model school of the city, and after creating a disturbance in the district magistrate's yards marched out of the city, and on their way to their villages tore down several miles of telegraph lines and poles en route. A detachment of troops has been sent by the Governor to Hsian to restore order and preserve the peace during the construction of the line.

Intimations.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

TALKING MACHINES AND RECORDS.

New Stock just arrived

LARGE AND VARIED

ASSORTMENT

MUSIC.

Comic Opera Scores and Dance Music.

RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1906. [152]

THE ORIGINAL CANADIAN CLUB WHISKY.



Per Case 12 Bottles\$20.00

AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Hongkong, 26th January, 1907.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that FIELD FIRING PRACTICE will be carried out as follows:—

On MONDAY, the 28th January, and FRIDAY, the 1st February:—

From Fine Apple Pass in a North-Westerly direction against slopes of Taimoshan.

On MONDAY, the 4th and 11th February:—

From Gindrinker's Bay in an Easterly direction against Smugglers' Ridge.

On FRIDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 8th and 13th February:—

From Gindrinker's Bay in a North-Westerly direction against lower slopes of Taimoshan.

The actual firing will probably continue between 12 Noon and 3 P.M. or thereabout.

F. H. MAY, Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1907. [161]

THE SHU ON STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 8, Queen's Road West, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of the 12th Moon of the 32nd year of Kwong Sul (the 5th day of February, 1907), at 12 o'clock noon, when the following Resolutions will be proposed, viz:—

1.—That the capital of the Company be increased from \$150,000 to \$350,000 by the issue of 5,000 fully paid up new shares of \$20 each ranking for dividend, voting power and in all other respects pari passu with the existing shares of the Company.

2.—That such new shares be offered in the first instance to the persons who on the 15th day of February, 1907, shall be the registered shareholders of the Company in the proportion of one new share for every old share held by them and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares which each such registered shareholder shall be entitled to take up and limiting the time within which the offer if not accepted by payment of the full amount of \$20 per share will be deemed to be declined and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company.

By Order of the Board, CHAU CHEUK FAN, Manager, Shu On Steamship Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 25th January, 1907. [158]

KOWLOON LIBRARY, 12, ROBINSON ROAD.

THE NUMBER OF VOLUMES WILL BE

considerably increased at the commencement of

of FEBRUARY.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1907. [159]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamer "KWONG TUNG" 1,238 H.P. W. WALKER.

Leaves Hongkong for Canton on each Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 9 every evening.

Leaves Canton for Hongkong on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday, about 5.30 o'clock every evening.

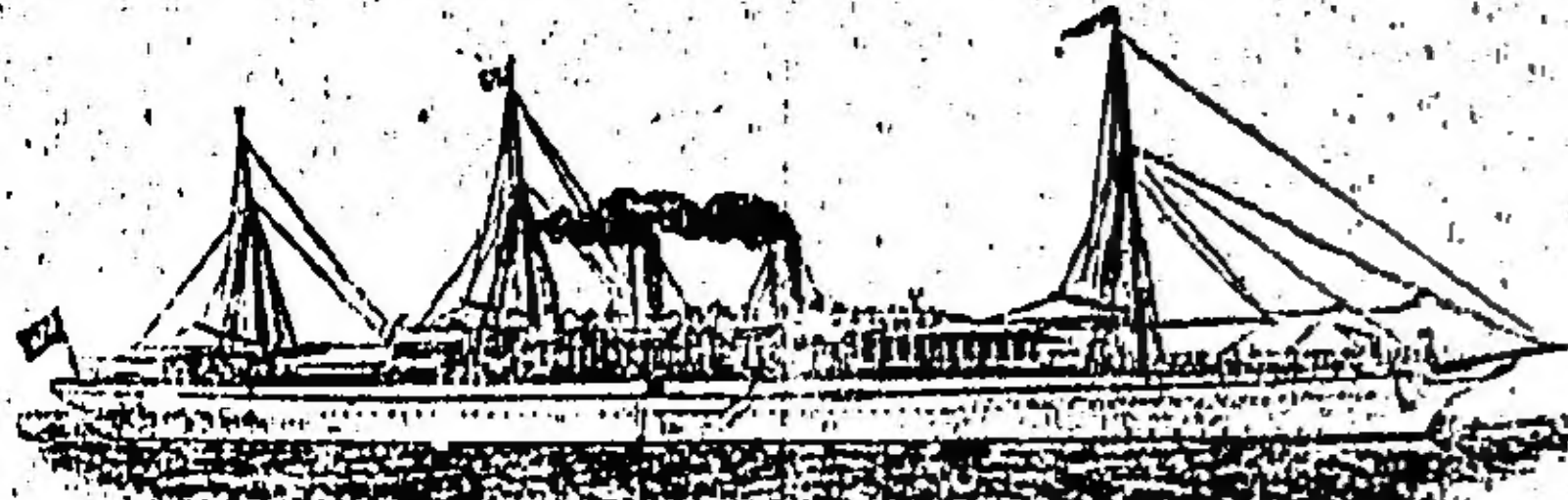
This Fine New Steamer has unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and is lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey\$4. Meals\$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 5, Queen's Road West. Hongkong, 26th January, 1907. [160]

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific in the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.
11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	(Subject to Alteration)
Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
"EMPERESS OF INDIA".....6,000.....THURSDAY, February 14th.....March 4th	
"ATHENIAN".....3,382.....WEDNESDAY, February 20th.....March 16th	
"MONTEAGLE".....6,163.....WEDNESDAY, February 27th.....March 23rd	
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN".....6,000.....THURSDAY, March 14th.....April 1st	
"TARTAR".....4,425.....WEDNESDAY, March 27th.....April 20th	
"EMPERESS OF CHINA".....6,000.....THURSDAY, April 11th.....April 29th	

"EMPERESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.
Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KORE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at St. John, N.B., with the Company's New Palatial "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....via St. Lawrence £60. Via New York £62.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate.....£40.
Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways.....£42.
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.
For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
H. W. C. DODD, General Traffic Agent for China
Corner Pedder Street and Praya. [11]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA.....	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 1st Feb., 4 P.M.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.....	NAMSANG	WEDNESDAY, 6th Feb., 3 P.M.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW and SHANGHAI.....	"ICHANG"	27th January, Daylight.
MANILA.....	"TAMING"	29th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI.....	"SHAOSHING"	1st February, "
CEBU and ILOILO.....	"SUNGKIANG"	5th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CARRISBRO, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.....	"TAIYUAN"	11th " "
YOKOHAMA and KOBE.....	"TSINAN"	12th " "

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1907.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

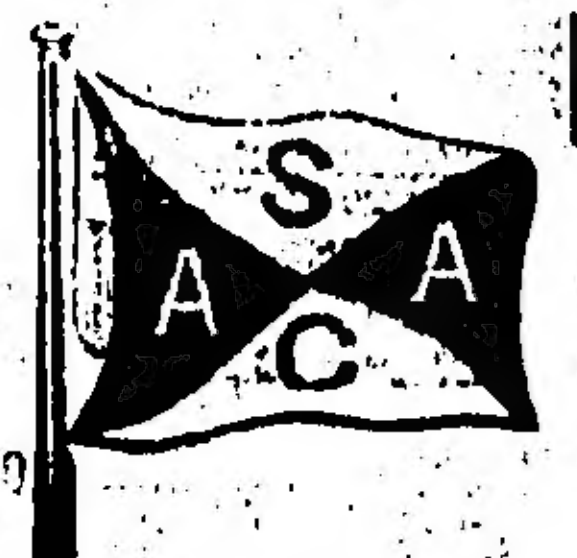
Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO.....	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 2nd Feb., at Noon.
RUHL.....	2540	R. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 9th Feb., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1907.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	Arrival
"LOWTHER CASTLE".....	The end of January.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1907.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

BY the new steamers "RHENANIA," "HABSBURG," and "HOHENSTAUFEN." These steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They are especially built for the tropics with very large well ventilated cabins, amply lighted throughout by electricity, and divided in each cabin, the berths are not arranged one above the other as it has been the fashion hitherto, but the staterooms close resemble ordinary sleeping rooms on shore, the berths standing like beds at either side of the cabin. As a novelty, a number of cabins are provided for single passengers. These steamers call at NAPLES and PLYMOUTH, in addition to the above steamers, the s.s. "SILESIA" and "SCANDIA" carry first class passengers. Return Tickets issued at reduced rates, through tickets issued to NEW YORK via NAPLES, SOUTHAMPTON and HAMBURG.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.	Homeward.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.	FOR THE STRAITS, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.
SCANDIA.....5th February.	SPEZIA.....27th January.
HABSBURG.....3rd March.	SILESIA.....8th February.
RHENANIA.....1st April.	SAMBIA.....15th February.
HOHENSTAUFEN.....30th April.	SAXONIA.....22nd February.
SILESIA.....31st May.	SLAVONIA.....13th March.
SCANDIA.....30th June.	SCANDIA.....20th March.
Hongkong, 24th January, 1907.	BRASILIA.....24th March.
	HABSBURG.....5th April.

* Call at Lisbon.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DEVANHA,"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Britannia*.

From Calcutta.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1907. [3]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 26th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1907. [153]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENVORLICH,"
FROM LEITH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 29th instant, will be subject to rent.

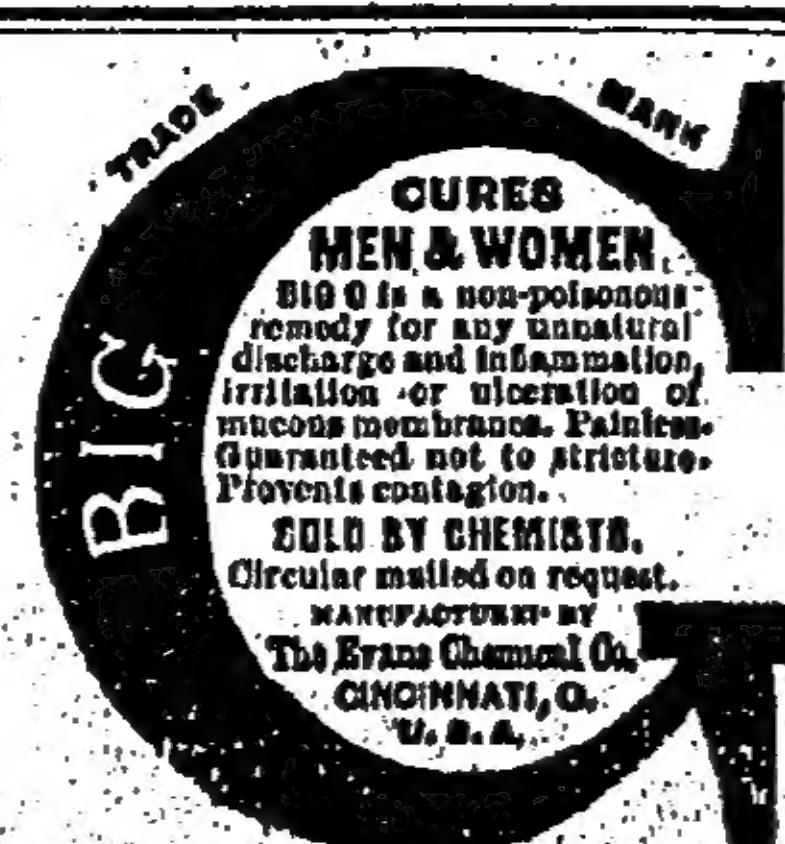
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 4th proximo, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th instant, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907. [146]



Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS:—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China.

Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon, China, Ceylon, India and the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition published for despatch by the homeward mail.

The daily is recommended as more generally suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

Advertisements are accepted on the following terms:—

Advertisements for the Daily should reach the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Advertisements for the Weekly should reach the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Advertisements for the Monthly should reach the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Advertisements for the Quarterly should reach the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Advertisements for the Half-yearly should reach the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Advertisements for the Yearly should reach the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Advertisements for the Special should reach the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Advertisements for the Extraordinary should reach the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

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NEW LAMPS FOR OLD.

REVOLUTION IN ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Before the coming year is more than half run English householders will, in all probability, see a great revolution in the domestic use of electric light.

For twenty years electricity has been a common source of illumination. Yet until, say, two years ago little advance had been made in the method of applying it—particularly in the case of the familiar glow-lamps, which in the form in which they are usually found in private houses are really no better than they were when Edison and Swan first produced them. Indeed, the economical production of a suitable artificial light is one of the most difficult problems of the day. All known (luminescent) develop heat in large quantities, as well as light; from which state of things it is plain that a considerable percentage of the energy that should be employed in making light is wasted, and the light itself is quite inefficient as compared with its cost.

For example, the ordinary type of incandescent electric lamp has only an efficiency of about 5 per cent.—which means, in plain English, that of every 100 pence the householder pays for his electric light 95 are wasted.

WHERE THE PROBLEM LAY.

Yet but for the invention of gas mantles, electricity would have been the light "par excellence." And here one might morally very entertainingly on the advantages to consumers of competition between producers. For in recent years the competition of incandescent gas lamps with incandescent electric has become so acute that manufacturers of the latter were forced to see that unless radical improvements were effected in their wares they would be largely ousted by the makers of gas mantles.

Now the wastefulness and inefficiency of the electric glow-lamp, to which I referred above, arises from the nature of the delicate filament, that we all know, enclosed in a glass globe from which all air has been exhausted. This filament is made of carbon, and the amount of light depends on the heat to which it is raised by the electric current passed through it. The problem, therefore, was to find a material which would take a higher temperature than carbon at the same or less expense of energy.

And in the last two years enormous progress has been made, compared not only with that of the previous eighteen years of the use of electric light, but with the progress in almost any other industry. The problem has been partly solved, and already some lamps are on the market in which another material than carbon is used for the filament.

THE CHEMISTS WORK.

Several years ago Nerst devoted himself to this work, and brought out his well-known lamp with a filament made of a mixture of magnesium oxide, thorium, and zirconium oxide. This lamp was an immense improvement on older forms. But owing to the fact that the filament heats slowly and does not give out light until it touches a certain temperature, the lamp has not attained universal success.

But other lamps have made their appearance—lamps in which the filament is made out of various rare metals, such as, to name the most important, osmium, tantalum, zirconium, and, above all, tungsten.

All these lamps are a real advance in the art of lighting by electricity, and two of them—the osmium and tantalum—are commercially in use in England.

The tantalum has, so far, been the most successful. As its name indicates, the filament is made of the rare metal tantalum, which, by a special chemical process, is drawn into fine wire. This lamp lights up instantaneously, has a useful life of about 1,000 hours, and an efficiency twice as great as that of a carbon lamp—a 30-candle power tantalum, requiring only about the same current as a 10-candle power carbon. Its chief objection was, until a few months ago, its expense. A tantalum globe cost 5s. This price has, however, been reduced to 2s. 6d., so that many more households should soon come into use. Thousands of them have been sold in London alone since the lowering of their price.

Some of the other new lamps I have mentioned have an even higher efficiency than the tantalum; but hitherto this advantage has been outweighed by other technical disadvantages.

FOUR TIMES THE LIGHT.

The most promising, however, of all metallic filament lamps—that one on which I ventured to base the prophecy of my opening sentence—appears to be the tungsten, which is the invention of Dr. Krulz, of Vienna. Its filament is made of an alloy of osmium and tungsten, by which it is claimed that a 40-candle power lamp requires only the same current as a 10-candle carbon. Which, again, in terms of housekeeping bills, means that the consumer ought to be able to light his house for a quarter what he has hitherto been paying.

The development of these new lamps was chiefly a chemical proposition of the most intricate kind. Imagine, for example, what the process must be in making a tungsten filament which is only one three-hundredth of a millimetre in thickness, or half the diameter of fine human hair! Great credit is due to the manufacturers for the technical skill displayed and their enterprise in spending large sums of money in the necessary experiments.

No precise details have yet been published of the testing and production of the new lamps, but their appearance on the market is shortly expected. In any case, the new lamps of all kinds will have entirely superseded the old in about another eight months. The competition between electricity and gas will grow keener than ever, but of the final triumph of electricity there is no question whatever.

ENGLISH BACKWARDNESS.

Unfortunately, English electricians have shown themselves utterly indolent in this important work: it has all been carried out in foreign countries. A ready foreigner has partly captured our market, for all osmium and tantalum lamps are made abroad. The English manufacturers know, of course, that even better lamps are being made, but the process is a secret which, so far, has only been sold to the Americans.

Unless, therefore, our manufacturers take up the problem—and soon—they will be out of the running. For we are absolutely dependent, as yet upon German and Austrian manufacturers, who hold the master-patents, and have already three years' experience.

Let our lamp manufacturers wake up before it is too late!—L. Callich in *Morning Leader*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages

each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements will be repeated and charged for until countermanded.

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European supervision, well turned out, free from errors, and remarkably cheap at

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on application to

THE MANAGER,

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

1, Ice House Road,

Hongkong.

Intimations.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all research, so to speak, is conducted by the scientific method for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among them by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Yessier, Malgaigne, the well-known Chassagny, and, indeed, by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since universally adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the finest Aristotele downwards, a potent agent in the removal

Mails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEN, DJIBOUTI, SOYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITER- RANIAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "OCEANIE."

Captain Magnan, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 5th February, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line s.s. Nera bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. "TOURANE" 19th February.

S.S. "TONKIN" 5th March.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1907. [10]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "SIKH" 9th February.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE" 12th March.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1907. [64]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between HONGKONG, CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS (KARATSU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

THE Steamship

"KASATO MARU," 6,000 tons,

Captain W. C. T. S. Filmer, will be despatched as above, in April, 1907.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Western Coast Ports of South America.

The above Steamer has splendid Accommodation and is fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For further information, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Manager, York Building, Hongkong, 27th December, 1906. [15]

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

Captain S. H. Nelson, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly qualified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1907. [144]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 20th February.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1907. [130]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA.

VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons. Captain. Sailing.

Shawmut 9,606 E. V. Roberts 5th Feb.

Tremont 9,606 T. W. Garlick 26th Feb.

Lyra 4,417 H. C. Armstrong

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [12]

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and they are warned against paying more than TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER, Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1905. [E]

Intimations.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

	One Case.	One Case.
	Qts.	Pts.
COGNAC	\$21.50	—
	19.00	—
	16.00	—
WHISKY, FINE MALL	19.00	—
JOHN WALKER	12.00	—
C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.00	—
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	19.00	—
DOURO	13.00	—
SHERRY, AMOROSO	19.00	—
LA TORRE	15.25	—
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	38.50	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1906. [136]

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE.

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

FOR

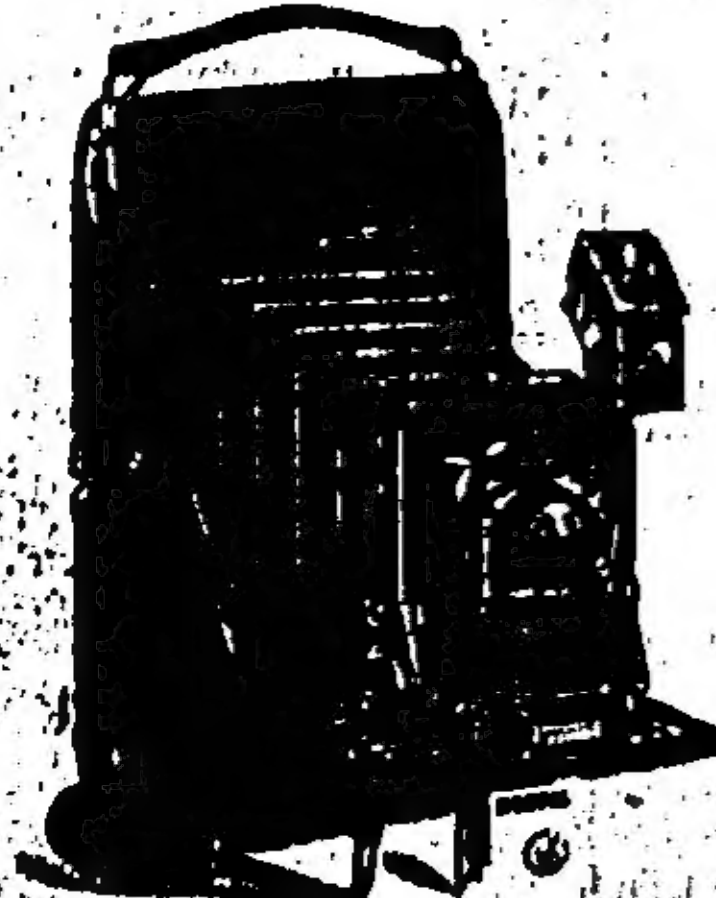
REQUISITES

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS.

AND

ACCESSORIES.



AMATEUR WORK Reproves PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1901.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon. Later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE PERCENT. YIELD.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Longkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	70,000	1125	5125	{ £1,000,000 \$10,250,000 \$210,000	\$1,712,472	{ £1.15 @ Ex. 2/11 = \$16.47 for first half- year 1906	48 %	{ \$335 sellers London 2167
National Bank of China, Limited	1,000,000	17	16	{ £12,735 \$150,000	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905		\$50
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Antion Insurance Office, Limited	1,000	250	150	{ \$1,575,000 \$200,000	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	68 %	\$205
North China Insurance Company, Limited	1,000	115	15	{ £110,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 10,000	Tls. 185,529	{ Final of 7/6 making 15% for year ended 30.6.1906	6 %	Tls. 80 sellers
Union Insurance Co., Ltd.	10,000	1250	5100	{ \$2,000,000 \$1,131,131 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844	\$7,792,271	Interim div. of 1/2 for 1905	5 %	\$1800
Wingate Insurance Association, Limited	7,000	5100	360	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844	\$50,1334	\$12 and 1/2 special dividend for 1904	91 %	\$160 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	5100	520	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844	\$344,098	\$6 for 1904	61 %	\$195
Longkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	7,000	1250	550	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	61 %	\$175 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	25	325	{ \$6,000 \$264,638 \$193,562	\$6,563	\$1 for 1905	7 %	\$22
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	50	550	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844	Nil	\$21 for year ended 30.6.1906	7 %	\$36
Longkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	1,000	115	115	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844	\$5,464	\$1 for 1st half-year 1906	61 %	\$30
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	110	110	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844	\$2,412	10/- @ ex. 2/1 9/10 = \$1.9	51 %	\$86
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	15	15	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844	Tls. 2,156	Interim div. of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1906	9 %	Tls. 56 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	100,000	15	15	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844	Tls. 2,156	Interim div. of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1906	9 %	Tls. 56 buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	510	55	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844	\$218	{ \$1.50 for year ending 30.6.1906 \$0.75	{ 51 % 34 %	{ \$291 buyers 120 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	115	115	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844	Tls. 13,913	Interim div. of Tls. 2 account 1906	81 %	Tls. 49 buyers
MINING.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	21,000	1100	5100	{ \$350,000 \$450,000 \$80,000	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905	191 %	\$130
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	1100	5100	{ \$350,000 \$450,000 \$80,000	\$132,588	\$4 for 1905		\$21
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	115	50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	51 %	Tls. 75 sales
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	525	525	{ \$70,000 \$55,000 \$15,000	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	9 %	\$32
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	550	550	{ \$55,000 \$55,000 \$55,000	\$20,040	\$21 for a/c 1906	61 %	\$96
Longkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	550	550	{ \$55,000 \$55,000 \$55,000	\$393,087	\$6 for first half-year ending 30.6.06	81 %	\$144
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	561	561	{ \$56,000 \$56,000 \$56,000	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	81 %	\$12
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	15,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 Tls. 487,210 Tls. 512,790	Tls. 3,997	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6	71 %	Tls. 109 sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 Tls. 487,210 Tls. 512,790	Tls. 5,765	Interim div. of Tls. 8 on account 1906	51 %	Tls. 2408, 644
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 Tls. 487,210 Tls. 512,790	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	71 %	Tls. 235 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none \$30,000	none	First year		Tls. 109 1/2 & 1/2
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	525	525	{ \$30,000 \$19,000 \$11,000	\$8,418	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1906	101 %	\$39 sales
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	515	515	{ \$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000	\$4,719	\$2.40 on \$12 for 1905	131 %	\$18 buyers
Do. (new issue)	24,000	515	515	{ \$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000	none	\$7 on \$71 for 1905		\$163 buyers
Do. (Founders')	133	515	515	{ \$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000	\$19,075	None		\$500 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	550	550	{ \$548,975 \$19,075 \$568,050	\$10,057	\$5 for first half-year for 1906	81 %	\$115
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	5100	5100	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000	\$67,839	Interim div. of \$33 account 1906	61 %	\$111 buyers
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ \$1,000,000 Tls. 487,210 Tls. 512,790	Tls. 1,935	Final of 6 % = 10 % for 1905	61 %	Tls. 15 sales
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	5100	5100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844	\$4,699	Final of \$6 making \$10	121 %	\$80 sellers
Leopold Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	510	510	{ \$208,386 \$50,000 \$258,386	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905	61 %	\$12 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	550	550	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000	\$574	\$21 for 1905	61 %	\$581
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,000,000 Tls. 487,210 Tls. 512,790	Tls. 86,493	Tls. 3 for half-year 1906	51 %	Tls. 109 buyers
Do. (new issue)	26,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,000,000 Tls. 487,210 Tls. 512,790	Tls. 170,000	Interim div. of \$2 account 1906	71 %	Tls. 621 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	550	550	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000	\$772			\$41 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
Iwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,000,000 Tls. 487,210 Tls. 512,790	Tls. 64,586	Tls. 10 for year ended 30.6.1906	131 %	Tls. 73 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	510	510	{ \$1,000,000 Tls. 487,210 Tls. 512,790	\$21,660	\$12 for the year ending 31.7.06	101 %	\$12
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ \$1,000,000 Tls. 487,210 Tls. 512,790	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.6.06 (8 %)	91 %	Tls. 62
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 Tls. 487,210 Tls. 512,790	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	61 %	Tls. 130 sales
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ \$1,000,000 Tls. 487,210 Tls. 512,790	Tls. 35,986	Tls. 25 for 1905	61 %	Tls. 375 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	5100	5100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905	7 %	\$100 sellers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,664	12/6	12/6	{ none \$814	\$2,856	1/3 per share for 1905	81 %	\$7 sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	510	510	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,097	\$3 for 1905	10 %	\$30
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	512	512	{ none \$10,000	Nil	\$1 for 1904		\$10
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 189	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	171 %	Tls. 50 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	510	510	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844 \$1,152,844	\$1,219	60 cents for year ended 30.6.06	61 %	\$161
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	510	510	{ \$8,000 \$8,000 \$8,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1905	81 %	\$35 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	571	56	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$2,555	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.1906	8 %	\$161
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	200,000	510	510	{ \$410,000 \$50,000 \$460,000	\$2,291	Int. div. of 75 cents for 1-year ended 30.6.06	91 %	\$112 sellers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	520	520	{ \$186,000 \$186,000 \$186,000	\$20,893	\$11 for year ending 28.2.06	101 %	\$211 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	510	510	{ none \$10,000	\$2,568	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.6.06 65 cents for 10 months ending 28.2.06	71 %	\$16
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	5100	5100	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$2,796	Int. div. of \$20 for 10 months ending 18.10.05	101 %	\$215, 7
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	125	125	{ \$80,000 \$80,000 \$80,000	\$3,776	Int. div. of \$4 for 1-year ended 30.6.06	71 %	\$215, 7
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	510	510	{ \$61,000 \$61,000 \$61,000	\$5,813	30 for 1905 on 5 shares	81 %	\$21
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	510	510	{ \$25,500 \$25,500 \$25,500	\$88	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year	141 %	\$7
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 10,374	{ 4th interim div. of Tls. 71 making Tls. 30 30 far a/c 1906	91 %	Tls. 209 sales
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	510	510	{ none \$10,000	Dr. P. 34,324	None		\$5 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited (old)	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$165,000 \$165,000 \$165,000	Tls. 11,017	Interim dividend of Tls. 31 account 1906	61 %	Tls. 110 sellers
Do. (new)	8,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$45,000 \$45,000 \$45,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904	121 %	Tls. 47 sellers
Shanghai Gas Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,429	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$13,000 \$13,000 \$13,000	Tls. 2,752	Interim div. of Tls. 5 account 1906	111 %	Tls. 120 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$13,000 \$13,000 \$13,000	Tls. 1,452	Interim div. of Tls. 4 on account 1906	41 %	Tls. 108 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 85,592	{ Interim div. of 15/- for 1-year 1906 Interim div. of 5/- for 1-year 1906		Tls. 351 Tls. 285
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175	520	520	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$41,934	None		\$25
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,000	525	525	{ none \$10,000	Dr. 3214	Int. (old) & 15 cts. (new) for year ending 31.5.06	51 %	\$54
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	5	5	{ none \$10,000	none			\$54
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$15,295 \$15,295 \$15,295	Tls. 1,012	Tls. 2 for 4 year 1905/6	71 %	Tls. 100 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	510	510	{ \$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000	\$752	{ 70 cents for year ending 11.5.1906 \$9.90	{ 81 % 61 %	{ \$10 \$150
Do. (Founders')	100	510	510	{ \$300,000 \$35,000 \$335,000	\$7,733	Interim of 40 cents for account 1906	81 %	\$11
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	510	510	{ \$300,000 \$35,000 \$335,000	\$182	{ Final of 3 cts. making 83 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	101 %	\$71 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	510	510	{ \$4,500 \$4,500 \$4,500				
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.								
West Point Building Co.		\$10						Mon., Jan. 28th.
Hongkong Land Investment and A. Co.		\$10						
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.		\$2.15						
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.		\$6.50						
Shanghai Land Investment Co.		Tls. 41						
Lau Kung Mow Cotton Co.		Tls. 8.00						

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 5360

第三十月二十年二十三緒光

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1907.

大拜禮

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The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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BIRTHS.

On January 5, at Seoul, the wife of W. MEYRICK HEWLETT, of a son.
On January 14, at Shanghai, the wife of ARTHUR RUOH, of a son.

DEATHS.

On January 13, at Shanghai, EMILY GODDING BELZIN, on her 61st birthday. Deeply regretted.
On January 14, at Shanghai, WILLIAM SEYMOUR WALLACE, aged 21 years.
On January 15, at Manchester, England, PERCY HOWARD TWIGG, formerly of Shanghai, aged 46 years.
On January 16, at Shanghai, DAVID CONKLIN (late Tidewater of the Imperial Maritime Customs), aged 71 years.
On January 16, at Kiel (Germany), C. WITTMUS, Lower Yangtze Pilot, of heart failure, aged 48 years (by telegram).
On January 17, at Shanghai, SOLOMAN DAVID HAYEM, aged 22.
At Shanghai, SIYAC EDULJI LALCACA, the only son of R. P. Lalaca.
CONRADO ANTONIO TAVARES, imams, a canhão participant aos seus parentes, amigou e conhecidos e fallecimento do seu pas, a sogro Pedro Jacinto TAVARES occorrido aos 19 de Janeiro de 1907 a.m.—Shanghai.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1907.

THE HONGKONG BANK BOOM.

(21st January.)

We commented last week at some length on the proposal of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to increase its capital. That we are not alone in the views we hold will be borne out by the fact that in Shanghai also, as in Hongkong, the announcement was received with a degree of favour as will be gathered by the remarks of Messrs. J. A. Sullivan & Co. in their weekly share circular of the 17th inst. This is what that firm of brokers has to say:—"The figures for the past six months' working of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank show a continuous state of prosperity which is welcomed by everyone. £1.15 dividend and a bonus of £1 will be paid to shareholders. Silver reserve is augmented by 75 lacs and the amount carried forward is 17 lacs. A further *bonne bouche* is provided by an increase of 40,000 new shares of \$125 each to be issued to shareholders at the low figure of £30, in the proportion of one new for every two old shares. A sharp demand set in and from the previous rate of \$835—at which business was done—caused the quotation to advance quickly until a sale at \$890 was announced. To-day \$1,000 is being freely offered, but holders are awaiting developments before quitting. London has risen to £115, buyers. With this good news a wave of prosperity is bound to follow. Rumours are already in the air that the Bank intends to extend its business by opening several more branches in many desirable localities."

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

State subsidies to steamship companies trading to the Orient appear again to engage the attention of foreign legislators. In a recent dispatch from Washington, to hand by the American mail on Saturday, it was reported that President Roosevelt would send to Congress a special message advocating the passage of a ship subsidy measure at the present session. It was said that the President had declared that the recommendation in his annual message was misunderstood. In that message he said that if it were found inexpedient to pass the Senate bill a measure should be passed to provide for a few lines to the South American ports. He did not mean to minimize the importance of other features of the bill, it is said, and now purposes to correct any false impression that may have been gained by the House. The amendments to the bill drafted by Representative Grosvenor eliminate cargo subsidy entirely and limit the Government's aid to mail carrying ships to South America and the Orient. That opinion in the United States is not wholly undivided on this question of subsidy may be gathered from the fact that, even with these changes, the members of the committee from the Middle West do not favour the measure.

SHANGHAI REFORMS.

(22nd January.)

A memorandum of considerable interest appears in the issue of the *N. C. L. News* of the 1st inst., which would tend to show that at least a Daniel has risen to judgment, and the Northern Settlement is to be stirred up to a sense of its shortcomings and the conditions existing within its boundaries; conditions which the writer in our northern contemporary shows the way how to alter for the better. We refer to Mr. W. V. Drummond, a very prominent barrister-at-law in that city, who writes: "A policy has been in force for many years past, in accordance with which the Council has disliked and discouraged the appointment of Special Committees. A slight relaxation of this policy has taken place within a recent period, but quite insufficient to afford the necessary relief. I think that it would be greatly to the benefit of this community if a policy was now deliberately and regularly adopted of the appointment by the Council of a Special Committee of either three or five members of the community, not including any members of the Council, whenever any important matter of a special nature arises. The power of decision and action should remain vested in the Council, but the Committee should be requested to investigate and report to the Council, with full suggestions as to the course of action recommended by the Committee. This would save an immense amount of time and labour on the part of the members of the Council, in procuring, examining and sifting the details of special matters. It would enable the Council to select members of the community specially qualified to deal with each special matter, and many members of the community would doubtless be willing to serve in connexion with a special matter, who would not be willing, or able, to give up the time necessary for serving on the Council. Some of the committees would have to be, and should be, paid for their services, and it is right that the community should pay for valuable work, which would lessen the burden that falls upon the members of the Council. Some of the directions in which the writer advocates reform are: 1.—The management of the police force. 2.—The management of the general hospital. 3.—The terms on which a monopoly of work in these Settlements should be granted to the Telephone Co. 4.—The question whether the electrical works should be carried on

by the Council or by a company. 5.—The necessity for having a paid, or partially-paid, fire brigade. It will be seen that the writer has not "rushed into print," without being armed at all points, and ready to follow up, in a practical manner his animadversions, by what appear to us as very reasonable and well devised suggestions for the amelioration of the existing conditions, and states as his reasons for the reforms that he advocates that watching over and a control of the ordinary routine municipal work are quite sufficient, if thoroughly done, to occupy nearly, if not quite, the whole of the time that can be spared by the members of the Council. In conclusion the writer says: "It is also very desirable that the secretariat should be greatly strengthened, especially at the top, and suitably paid, but this alone would be quite insufficient to meet the great difficulty that now exists. As the annual meeting of ratepayers will be held in March it seems desirable that the whole question should, in the meantime, be carefully considered by the ratepayers. Mr. Drummond has undoubtedly taken time by the forelock, in his latter suggestion, while the very gentle suggestion of 'suitable pay' will not be, we venture to think, without its sympathetic appeal to civil servants here!"

THE OPIUM EDICT.

When we referred, some days ago to the opium question, and the suggested action of the British Government in suppressing the exportation of the drug from India to China, we observed that the Chinese authorities might be credited with the usual *arriviste penitence*. This view is shared by home and foreign journals, and the *Kobe Herald*, though not giving the matter that attention it deserves, or entering into the merits of the case, says: "It will undoubtedly be necessary for the British Government to exercise the greatest care that it is not duped into putting money into the pockets of the Chinese opium growers. That there is considerable danger of such an eventuality resulting, if the praise-worthy intentions of the Chinese Government should not prove to be of a durable nature, is clear from some figures given in an interesting article recently contributed to the *Pull Mail Gazette*. After pointing out that many gross mis-statements have been published concerning India's share in China's opium supply, the writer proceeds as follows:—"Taking into consideration the higher value of the better article from India, that country is responsible for rather over 94 piculs only out of every 100 piculs consumed by the Chinese votaries of the opium lamp. Or, in plain English and round numbers, rather less than 30,000 tons out of every 30,000 tons of opium required for the Chinese market! When, too, we come to the 'cruel injustice' and 'bitter wrong' accusations re India's part of the traffic, we directly discover that this exactly describes the action of Chinese officialdom in promoting the continual conversion of large areas of (formerly) food-producing districts into fields of red poppies—because the opium crop, being little less than a mandarin monopoly, the insatiable greed of these harpies causes them to view quite complacently the misery or even actual famine resulting from such a disastrous course." This simply bears out Dr. Morrison's statement about the extent of the poppy field, whether the edict recently published will have any effect beyond adorning the official ledger remains to be seen.

THE JUNK BAY MILLS.

(23rd January.)

The formal opening of the new flour mills which have been erected by the inspiration and enterprise of Mr. A. H. Rennie took place yesterday afternoon, when His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government in proposing the toast "Success and prosperity to the Junk Bay mills" made several felicitous and appropriate comments on the significance of the occasion. He put the thing in a nutshell when he expressed the opinion, which we entirely endorse, that one and all resident in the Colony and dependent on its material success for our individual prosperity should foster and promote to the best of our ability the industries of the Colony, and we cannot do that better than by giving practical proof of our acceptance of Mr. May's advice in adopting the product of Mr. Rennie's mills to the exclusion of other brands. This may seem a somewhat selfish and near-sighted policy; but in these days of competition we are bound to follow, to a certain extent, the principle pursued by other countries, and "keep our own fish, guts for our own sea maws." At present, the intention of the promoters of the new undertaking is to produce flour for the South China market, but later, when the various brands are known and appreciated, and have had the necessary time to get into favour with the consumers, the Northern market will be tapped, and even Japan will be reached by an attempt to invade that market, while Vladivostok will not be outside the ramifications of the flour mill. When that time arrives and the Junk Bay mills' products have found their radius, with Vladivostok in the north and Nanning in the south, then the success of Mr. Rennie's mills will be an accomplished fact from a financial point of view, and the attractive pile of buildings which have been reared at Junk Bay will have an enhanced value in the eyes of those who have the welfare of the Colony at heart. It has only to be added, in conclusion, that the enterprise is a tribute to British energy in the Far East, for it was conceived by British heads, given form by British capital, and it will be mainly operated by British skill.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

Man's inhumanity to man is a subject on which, however much may have been written, there is always something left to say. But there was another subject, or cause of discussion apparently arising in our midst, regarding which there appeared to be much more to say, and that was "woman's confidence in man." The Colony appeared so full of it—it appeared everywhere. In evidence—scarcely a day passed that the Press was not called upon to record instances of woman's blind confidence in man, as exemplified by their unhesitatingly handing over jewellery and articles worth anything up to \$100 or \$200, to complete strangers, in exchange for what?—a bundle, the contents of which they knew not, but which they were told contained banknotes of immense value, which statement they unquestioningly accepted, and which notes they were requested to change for silver as the strangers, "innocent countrymen," did not know how to go about the business! The strangers were not to accompany the women—oh, no! it was not necessary for them to learn the ins and outs of money-changing, as they were returning to their country immediately, and there were no money-changers there. What simple faith! what trusting confidence! The woman leaves behind her in the hands of men she has never seen before in her life, what probably constitutes her entire worldly goods—the result of the "baving, maving, starving and shuffling" through many a long year of deprivation and self-denial. She goes to the changer's shop, and what does she discover? It is scarcely necessary to say that her roll of banknotes "of high value," prove to be but worthless blank papers, of the cheapest sort. "Oh, poor woman," says the sympathetic bystander, as she rushes back to find the men who have played such a dastardly trick on her—men who, in the majority of cases, are never seen again. "What a shame to rob a poor, hard-working woman in that way," says the sympathetic reader, as he or she peruses the details of the occurrence over his or her soup. That is one side of the picture, but like all pictures of human experience, there is another side, which a case which occurred yesterday, was, indirectly, the cause of our getting a peep at. In this latest, but undoubtedly not *last*, case, a married woman, living at No. 5, Torsion Street, West Point, was walking along Queen's Road yesterday at 1 p.m. when she was accosted by two men, who asked her, suavely and politely, if she would be so very kind as to direct them to Jervois Street. Happening to be going in that direction herself, she invited the men to accompany her. Before proceeding, however, one of the men told the usual story of finding a bundle of banknotes, and made the usual request, and the woman, as security, gave him rings, bangles and earrings to the value of \$100, and then went off to change the "notes," in a most obliging manner. But was she duped, or did she intend to dupe her dupers? Did she intend to return with the change? True, she had left \$100 worth of jewellery with them, but what was that against the "several hundred" she was asked to change? These questions were answered in a conversation with some of the old and experienced Inspectors of Police, and the answer was an emphatic assertion that the woman was not the "taken" but the intending "taker in," and the grounds for their conclusion were several cases in which the women, upon reporting the cases to the Police, admitted that they took the "bundles of banknotes" to their homes first, instead of to the money-changers, which is a significant fact; and others in which they made the discovery of the trick that had been played upon them by inquisitively opening the packages long before they came in sight of even the nearest changer! Would they have done this if their intentions were honest? We venture to think not—at least in the vast majority of cases. The "confidence trick" is a very common one in India, where it is practised by means of burnished brass balls, with which the mendacious adventurers approach such of their countrymen as appear to be prosperous and purse, and tell a tale of loss, and explain how they are "pilgrims from a far country," stranded through that loss. Here, again, the greed of gold enters in, for the so-called "gold" beads are offered at what would palpably be but a tenth of their intrinsic value, were they of genuine metal, and are accordingly snapped up by the intended victims. Looking, then, at the intention, it would appear that far from extending any sympathy to these women, when it is proved that they go straight home with the "notes" with the very evident intention of stealing them, they deserve punishment equally with their accosters, and all such cases should be strictly investigated in future, and the women meted out justice instead of sympathy.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN'S RETURN—A RUMOUR.

(24th January.)

Now that Sir Matthew Nathan has returned, refreshed and recuperated, from his trip to Java, whose climate reinvigorated the frame, which had been sadly shaken by the unfortunate accident on the polo-ground, he will doubtless find much work lying in his hands on resuming the reins of office. One of his principal duties will probably be connected with the reception of the Duke of Connaught in the early part of next month, and it is to be hoped that the conspiracy of silence which has been maintained regarding the preparations for welcoming His Royal Highness will be shattered by direction of the Governor. It is inconceivable that the

arrangements, both public and private, have been allowed to lie in abeyance pending the return of His Excellency to Hongkong; and we can only assume that the withholding of the information which is due to the Colony in general—and for which the Colony will, in the end, have to pay handsomely—has been kept back in compliance to the Governor. Still it is a very poor sort of compliance to the people at large and one which is omitted at most other places. For example, in Singapore the details of the public welcome to the Duke have been in the possession of the ratepayers, through the medium of the Press, for days. Indeed, the meetings of the committee which undertook to represent the general public in offering a worthy and characteristic colonial welcome to the brother of His Majesty the King were open to the fourth estate from the very outset, with the result that the man in the street, who bears the burden of the Colony's expenditure, and frequently sees very little return for his money, was in a position, at least, to know the intentions of those at the helm. It was hardly necessary to await the return of Sir Matthew Nathan—whom we are all glad to see again—to the Colony, but it may be—and we will endeavour to be generous—that certain considerations have led the officials at the head of affairs to "hasten slowly." We have been informed, on authority which is deemed reliable and whose information has usually proved accurate, that Sir Matthew Nathan's tenure of office as Governor of Hongkong will be brought to an abrupt close almost immediately. The rumour runs that he has been summoned to take up an important post in one of the State departments in London. It is stated that His Excellency will remain about a month in the Colony, staying only long enough to make matters right for his successor, and will then proceed to England. Whether the report is correct or not we do not, of course, pretend to state, but the outlines of the rumour are so circumstantial that it seems impossible that it can be an entire fabrication. What gives point to the statement is the fact that only the other day Sir Matthew Nathan was promoted from major to lieutenant-colonel on the Royal Engineers for distinguished services to the State, and nobody is prepared to explain the nature of those services at this juncture, whatever may be the private opinion of those on the fringe of departmental affairs. Of course, Sir Matthew Nathan is a soldier first and foremost, a strategist and an engineer, and he has given ample evidence of his devotion to that particular side of his character by the intense interest he has manifested in the railway works proceeding in the New Territories. It is perhaps somewhat early to appraise the value of his administrative labours in Hongkong, but it will be interesting to learn whether the rumour we have reported has any foundation in fact. At all events, there is abundant work for the official head of the Colony at the present moment and we trust that the mountain air of the Netherlands Colony will enable Sir Matthew to resume the active duties of life, whether it be in Hongkong or elsewhere, without the danger of suffering a relapse.

THREATENED INVASION BY UNDESIRABLES.

According to the latest despatches from Canada, it has been decided that the East Indians who were induced to leave the Orient in the hope of getting suddenly rich in North America will be deported. As we have previously stated, the Indians on arriving at Vancouver found that the Canadians had absolutely no use for them, that they were regarded as little better than pariahs, that they were Ishmaelites in a foreign country, and that they must leave or starve. Hunted from pillar to post, moved on whenever they ventured to rest, refused shelter, food and employment, the Indians were in a sorry plight indeed. They had no funds with which to pay their return passages to Hongkong and thence trust to luck to get farther along, and the natural result followed. They became marauders, burglars and evildoers in order that they might get the wherewithal to support life. They terrified defenceless women and children into giving them food and money; and, in fact, they became a menace to the State. Of course, this could not last for any length of time in a land like Canada and especially in a go-ahead city like Vancouver and the public took up the matter. They demanded that the Indians should be deported at once, and suggested that the laws of the country were sufficiently elastic to permit the Government to deport the Indians, even although they were British subjects, who had been induced to visit Canada under false pretences. The Government authorities hesitated, however, being doubtful whether they had the power to do as the public required, but now the immigration department at Ottawa has discovered that the power is in its hands and it has been decided that the Indians will be deported. Such was the information contained in the *World*, a Vancouver paper, on the 8th December. It was added that an official of the immigration department had started from Ottawa to superintend the deportation of the outcast Indians, so we may presume that the return of the Indians has already begun. It is perfectly certain that they will be dumped in Hongkong, and it is also perfectly certain that Hongkong does not want them at any price. They may be "jewels" in their own country, but they are by no means bright and shining examples of India's coral and when they reach Hongkong, more over

there is no work for them in the Colony unless they try the police force, and as end tables they are not an unbounded success. The result is that if they are stranded in Hongkong—and it is certain they will not be allowed to encumber the Northern Settlement—they must inevitably become a charge on the rates and eventually turn into roving bands of potential rogues. At any cost such a state of affairs must be averted. It is the duty of the Government to protect the Colony against the incursion of these Indians, and to see that they are packed along to Singapore. If that Colony will accept them, so that at any rate they will be assisted on part of the way to their new land. We do not suppose anyone will argue that hundreds of destitute Indians should be allowed to remain in the Colony, especially at a time when it is clear they could get no employment, and the authorities are not in a position to erect asylums or houses of refuge for the invaders. The Government should, therefore, devise measures whereby the Colony shall not be submitted to the danger of having the "returned emigrants" left on its hands. Their landing probably cannot be denied, but they should be corralled immediately on arrival and transferred to vessels proceeding in a westerly direction. It may be possible to recover the cost of their transportation from the Indian Government, but, even if that is out of the question, Hongkong might well spend a few hundred dollars to get rid of the undesirable, for it is morally certain that, if we fail to do so now, we will be mulcted in thousands at a later date. We can only trust that the Government will not fail to recognise the urgency of the situation and take immediate steps to cope with the emergency.

CONDITIONS IN KWANGSI.

While the people in North China are experiencing all the vicissitudes of famine owing to the failure of the rice crops and are concentrating in camps where they are being supplied with the bare necessities of life to keep body and soul together, there is reason to fear that a similar condition of things may prevail in the Southern provinces. It was known that the crop in Kwangsi was greatly below the average; but from the report, which we publish in another column, transmitted by a correspondent at Wuchow, we gather that the condition of the peasantry is worse than had been anticipated. This stated, that even the most favoured parts of the province have only given a yield of from 50 to 60 per cent of a normal crop, while in some districts the return has fallen as low as 20 and 30 per cent. "Provided these figures are trustworthy, and there is no reason to doubt their accuracy, especially in view of the attitude of the authorities, the outlook for the winter is decidedly unsatisfactory. It is a recognized fact that a plentiful crop means a diminution in the criminal returns; but with the peasantry on the verge of starvation a redudence of the more serious forms of crime, including piracy and gang robberies, is greatly to be apprehended. What makes the condition of affairs more to be deplored is the depressed state of commerce generally. Many merchants have been hard hit by the variable temperature of the money market, with the result that they are not in a position to help their compatriots, their main object being to save off financial failure and to avoid the bankruptcy pit. The tea crops, with the exception, possibly, of the last crop in November, have been poor and unprofitable, while the silures have fallen below their usual standard as regards output. It is needless to refer to the yam market, which has proved so disastrous to merchants in Hongkong as well as in the two Kwang. So that all these unfortunate circumstances combine to accentuate the gravity of the situation, and tend to create an uneasy feeling in respect of the eventual outcome of the misery which will be engendered by the agglomeration of misfortunes. We learn that the Chinese authorities have adopted measures to prevent the exportation of cereals from the Southern provinces, but it can well be understood that those who have had a modicum of success in raising crops of grain are not desirous of retreating within the famine-stricken belt, products for which the majority of the peasantry have no means to purchase. The proclamations prohibiting the exportation of grain have been issued by the Chinese officials, but it appears that no effort has been made to act in conjunction with the Customs, the consequences being that the cereals have been passed by the latter and afterwards detained at the frontier stations. In other words, additional and unnecessary expenses have been incurred by the exporters, and the original value of the products proportionately increased. It is a black look-out for the Chinese New Year, for it seems impossible that, unless there is a decided change for the better in the commercial world, there can be a general settling-up at the usual period. And the poverty of the peasantry, their inability to indulge in the various functions which characterized this season of the year, and the demands which will be made on the Provincial Government,

business establishments in Canton and
domium and the private houses were sealed
up; and eight steam launches of the firm
were also seized by the authorities. From
other sources it is reported that the said
contractors have had long overtures to
them a sum of some \$100,000 for work done
otherwise the construction of the bund might
have been completed long ago. From
the present outlook of affairs it is hard
to say when the work of the construction of
the bund will be resumed. The arrest of the
contractors and seizure of their properties have
been the talk of the city.

Yesterday, Lo Po Shun, a member of the
board of directors of the Canton-Hankow
Railway Company, left for Kowtong with his
family for the purpose of avoiding trouble in
connection with the railway affair.

It is reported that during the last month three
cases of armed robberies have been committed
at Shing Chou market, in Wuchow.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 21st January.

Admiral Li Chun has taken over the position
of the commander-in-chief of the army of
the two Kwang provinces. He has now about
twenty regiments under his command.

The paper and printed forms, etc., manufac-
tured by the Government Paper Factory, do not
gain much popularity so far, owing to the
unreasonable prices. The authorities are try-
ing to lower the price in order to obtain the
advantage of the public.

On the 20th instant two deputes were sent
from the Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and
Commerce to Ngau Shan, Whampoa, to in-
spect and survey a site there for the purpose
of making the place into a port.

It is interesting to learn that a regiment
stationed at Pang Hah, Fatahian, was attacked
by a number of robbers on the midnight of the
19th instant whilst the soldiers were out on
patrol. There were only a few soldiers left in
the barracks at the time; they boldly offered
resistance, but ultimately they were obliged to
yield owing to the great violence of the robbers.
All the ammunition was taken away by the
robbers.

A telegram has been received here stating
that the Shih Wu Chu has decided to abolish
the Registration and Cancellation Fee, and to
abandon the scheme of making good the dis-
service of the revenue by levying another tax.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd January.

When H.E. Viceroy Shum was in Canton,
Wong King Tong, Wen Tai Tsao, and some
other gentlemen applied to him for the pri-
vilege of building a bridge across the Pearl
River from the Canton side to the Hobam
side; but before much was done in regard to
the matter, H.E. left here on transfer to
his new post in the Yui-Kwei Provinces. Now
a merchant named Tsau Cheung Hing has
formed a syndicate and has forwarded a peti-
tion to H.E. Viceroy Chow, accompanied by a
copy of regulations of the proposed undertaking,
applying for the right of carrying out the project.

H. Chow has replied granting the application
and stating that he will be glad to see the work
of building the bridge completed at an
early date, and with the intention of encouraging
the applicants in their project.

The Engineering Department of the Yun-
nan Railway Company has been removed to
the premises of the Railway Company's Offices
yesterday.

The Viceroy has proposed to build quar-
ters on the new Bund for the purpose of
accommodating the members of the staff
of the Canton Water Police Force, which
formerly took up their quarters in boats
moored on the river. The approximate cost
of this proposed undertaking is estimated at
\$50,000.

The officials of the Ministry of Commerce
and Agriculture and the Ministry of Posts and
Communications, being informed of the dis-
difficulties arising in the Canton-Hankow rail-
way question, has sent an official named Yang
zee Ki to Canton to make inquiries into the
present state of railway affairs.

This morning H.E. the Viceroy proceeded to
the Shamien to pay an official visit to the
consul for Holland in Canton.

The Police Department are at present mak-
ing inquiries into the advisability of having
in different streets of the city of Canton lit up
by electric incandescent lamps, for the con-
venience and safety of the general public.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 24th January.

At one o'clock yesterday afternoon, while a

Yuen, a number of other Canton shareholders appeared on the scene and made some vigorous

On the 20th instant a gang of robbers attacked the village named Sing Tin near Fatsan, and ransacked about seventeen houses. When making off on their way with their booty, the robbers attacked another village named Lung Tin and broke into another eighteen houses, in this locality. It is almost daily occurrence for me to report cases of robbery committed in Fatsan and its vicinity for the past few days.

It is reported that the Seventy-two Guerrillas Association has been formed. The different methods are present devising means for the purpose of showing their gratitude to H. E. M. the Emperor, for the abolition of the Registration and Cancellation Fees.

A report has been received from Wuchow at a robbery of a distinctly nature has taken place at Tang Yuen District in Kwang in the village of the clan of Shek on the 8th instant. Some eighty robbers attacked the village and killed one and severely wounded several others. Furthermore the robbers kidnapped some males and four females; but, since, the Emperor has given orders released. About a thousand soldiers were in hot pursuit of the robbers, the number of whom seemed to be increasing on the way. In the encounter some fifty soldiers have been killed and some twenty wounded including an official. The result has lasted for some ten days and a dispatch has been received by H. E. the Emperor, asking for reinforcement.

H. E. the Viceroy has given instructions to the Military Department to at once select suitable military officers and different military leaders, who have completed their course in military studies, to be sent to the provinces for the purpose of sending them to the different parts of the province to reorganize the present military system.

The Provincial Treasurer Wu has been in Fatsan for three years and by law he should have an interview with H. E. M. the Emperor, at present H. E. Viceroy Chow, Fu has telegraphed to the Grand Council, to retain the services of this official here, whose help he considers very well at present, owing to the Provincial Judge being in his position for

HONGKONG'S NEW INDUSTRY.

RENNIE'S FLOUR-MILLS.

OFFICIAL OPENING.

It was Sir G. William Des Vaux, the Governor of Hongkong, who, thinking that the Right Honourable Lord Knutsford, at that time H.M.'s Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the autumn of 1889, that "while commerce pure and simple is, and must for a long time to come, be the principal element of the Colony's prosperity, it is from manufacturing that may be expected the greatest progress to be made in the future." Whiting at that time Governor, Sir G. Des Vaux, in recapitulating the history of the Colony, observed:—"Already we have established in the last few years sugar refineries which are doing an exceedingly large and apparently prosperous business; we have, moreover, ship and boat building yards, rope works, ice works (now doing a large export trade) and some thirty minor industries." Between 1899 and 1907 many changes have been wrought and the industrial expansion of Hongkong has proceeded on a scale and bounds it is hard to believe that steady growth which marks the sure road to success. Within the island itself there have been added Cotton Mills, which if behest by adversity in the earlier stages of their existence are now fortunately established on a dividend-paying basis. The Aberdeen Paper Factory is a feature of the industrial expansion of Hongkong, while the Deep Bay brick and tile works have grown much beyond the limits of its original establishment. Its offspring, possessing in a marked degree, an inherent power of development, has grown to a mammoth factory until the conspicuous smoke-stacks of its patent kilns stand to-day in bold relief against the once "uninhabited waste of undulating red rock," as the hills on the mainland were described by Sir William Des Vaux. Beyond the Cement Works, which rank to-day among the most prosperous and the most important of local industries, and far beyond the boundaries of Old Kowloon—the Ultima Thule of the Colony's dependence on the mainland—there can be discerned from this side of Hongkong the white buildings of an office which formed the objective of an official visit yesterday afternoon from the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., the Officer Administering the Government, and party. Amongst the most recent and not the least important by any means of the promising industries which, with the port's shipping, are the mainstay of Hongkong's prosperity, the Flour Mills at Junk Bay take the forefront rank. It is common knowledge that the Hongkong Milling Co., Ltd., the new concern is officially designated—owes its inception to the fertile brain of the one man in Hongkong, who has the courage, in spite of much formidable opposition, to conceive and carry on to successful completion a project whose accomplishment based on a firm footing cost no less than a round million. That man is no other than Mr. A. H. Rennie, than whom no citizen is better known and more highly esteemed in Hongkong. To his creative genius and administrative abilities the Hon. Mr. May paid a just tribute of recognition should be publicly taken of such public-spirited citizens, since it is to the enterprise of such a man and his indomitable energy and unflinching courage in the face of strenuous commercial rivalry that hundreds of thousands of dollars are got together for an enterprise which is not yet removed from the domain of the speculative. We employ the term "speculative" in a qualified sense, and well mindful of the keen competition which will be brought to bear by mill owners in the Pacific Slope, under the flag of the supremacy of the South China Sea, for the fourfold one-calling for the combined energies of the promoters of the Hongkong Company to endeavour to secure. That they have the ability and what is still more important the determination to fight to a bitter issue, our representative's short conversation with an official of the Company yesterday afternoon, leaves no room to doubt as to the survival of the fittest.

MR. RENNIE'S COADJUTORS.

Mr. Rennie, from his own admission, has had there good fortune of meeting with most valued coadjutors from the inception of what he termed his "ideal." In Sir Paul Chater and Mr. H. N. Mody he found from the very outset two partners whose unlimited confidence in their helmsman justified the placing of their purse-strings in his hands. Combined with his own financial resources we have the result to-day of the magnificent plant, faultlessly installed and capable run, on the outskirts of the Island's environment. In connection with the plant no record of the official function yesterday could be complete with the omission of the name of Mr. James Orange, of the local firm of architects, Messrs. Leigh and Orange, who was a veritable staunchman of Mr. Rennie's throughout the arduous twelve months which witnessed the first digging of the trenches for the foundation of the mills and the successful releasing of the clutch controlling the mill machinery by the acting Governor, Mr. Rennie, on the 21st inst. It must undoubtedly have been a pleasing moment to the Chief Engineer, Mr. Steiner, who is responsible for the construction and erection of the patent engines, and to Mr. Shank, the expert millwright, when without a hitch the installation commenced to perform the functions they were designed to carry out. Incidentally it might be mentioned that the engines burn liquid fuel, and it was with considerable satisfaction that Mr. Rennie declared they consumed no other than British products. The oil, of the authority of Mr. Rennie, comes from the fields of Lancashire, which—as he was emphatic in reminding us—was part and parcel of the British Dominions.

THE CHINESE CONSTITUENTS.

The principal exponents of the virtues of Junk Bay flour to the Chinese are the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk and Tang Lun Kuk, joint coadjutors to the Company. Mr. Wei Yuk has already succeeded in winning the sympathies of a large circle of the Chinese flour merchants in Hongkong, and he entertains no doubt that, with the assistance of the value and whiteness of the local product are seen to compare more than favourably with the imported stuff, Junk Bay flour and no other will be the favourite brand in every Chinese home. In dealing with the Chinese we must not lose sight of the importance of "trade marks" with that people. The selection of the various designs has been most judiciously made. The "Coke" symbolises a Chinese marriage festival, also is the "Twelve Pigs" associated with the convivial band. The "Mills" depicts Junk Bay Mills, and the "Fire" is named after Mr. Rennie's residence on Bowen Road. Similarly, every trade-mark is designed with a purpose and with the special object of captivating the good graces of Chinese consumers.

THE EXCURSION.

To the founder of the Hongkong Milling Co. our representative owes the courtesy of an invitation to accompany the official party over the works yesterday. The fine yacht-like launch *Canada* belonging to the Company was placed at the disposal of the gubernatorial party. It included His Excellency the Officer

Administering the Government and Mrs. May, Mr. and Mrs. Rennie, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Director of Public Works), Sir Paul Chater, Major and Mrs. Chitty, Mr. H. E. R. Hunter (Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) and Mr. Hunter, Dr. Thomson of Kowloon, Mr. J. Orange (Messrs. Leigh and Orange), H. N. Mody, George Hastings (of the firm of the Company's solicitors, Messrs. Hastings and Hastings), T. P. Cochrane (Manager, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China), and A. J. Raymond (manager, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.). The party boarded the *Canada* at 2.30 p.m. on Murray Pier, the white flag with the green maple leaf on the foremast and the Colonial ensign astern.

The prospective Chinese constituents of the mill and flour took their departure from the Hongkong side at 2 p.m. on board the chartered *Kwong Sing*. The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk officiated as host to his compatriots; they were Messrs. Tang Lun Kuk, Au Yung Kiu, Hung On, Mok Kwai Fong, Ho Yung Kai, To Mo Chai, Poon Sung Ku, Li Kwang Sun, Choi Kwan Ng, Dr. Ho Lok Kum, Dr. Ho Nai Chun, Messrs. Ngan Hung Po, Chok Chup Ting, Wei Wing Hung, Poon Pak Wan (Tak Cheung), Ho Hun, etc. The *Kwong Sing* arrived at Junk Bay about 3 p.m. Within half an hour the *Canada* hove in sight and by 3.50 p.m. was made fast to the Mill Pier. The landing of the gubernatorial party was signalled by the red ensign being hoisted down from the flagstaff and the Union Jack being hoisted up.

Mr. Rennie personally assumed the rôle for the occasion of technical *clerone* to the guests, and a very efficient and instructive one he proved to be. The party was first conducted to the ground floor of the extensive buildings. Here the clutch, which controls the entire mill machinery, suitably draped in red, as also was the fly-wheel, was released by Mr. May, thus setting in motion, in his official representative capacity, the counterparts of a structure which constitute the motive power for the new industry of Hongkong. The official ceremony performed, the members of the party in turn ascended to the top floor by the patent mainhoist within the building.

ACCIDENT TO MR. MODY.

Nearly all the guests had successfully accomplished their journey when Mr. H. N. Mody stepped on to the platform. The band which revolves round the shafts at each end carries the passenger up, who meanwhile stands secure on the footboard and holding on to the steel hand attached to the travelling belt. As each passenger arrives at the top floor he steps off the platform. This Mr. Mody apparently did not do in time, and he was briefly held in consequence. He jumped off a tiffle too late and landed on the floor on his back, injuring himself by the fall. Dr. Thornicraft, one of the guests, came promptly to Mr. Mody's aid, and Mr. Rennie was also solicitous of the gentleman's condition which, fortunately, did not prove to be as serious as it was at first thought. Though Mr. Mody lost consciousness for a while, by the administration of stimulants he was soon brought round and conveyed in a stretcher on board the *Canada*, which steamed back for Hongkong at once. Mr. Paul Chater and Mr. Raymond, both of whom exhibited much concern for their friend, accompanied Mr. Mody on the return journey. Dr. Thornicraft also returned with Mr. Mody. On inquiries at the office of Mr. H. N. Mody this afternoon, we were informed that that gentleman is progressing very favourably to-day, and there is no fear of complications supervening.

The visitors then continued their tour of inspection and were explained all the various technicalities of the works. The dosage gowns were then visited including the bagging and printing department, and lastly the manager's office. In front of the offices a hose was attached to the water service with a view of demonstrating the efficiency of a fire-extinguishing appliance. Turning a tap Mr. Rennie caused a fine stream of water to play on the awnings of a launch made fast to the bamboo pier some fifty feet distant.

THE TRA.

The party then boarded the *Kwong Sing* and were conveyed to the *Maple Leaf*, formerly the *S. S. P. Hitchcock*. In her altered appearance the *Maple Leaf* resembles a large receiving ship; and anchored in the placid waters of the bay she serves the eminently useful purpose of housing the Chinese workmen and the European foremen. The appointments and the sleeping quarters of the Chinese are of a high standard, and the labourers were generally commented upon for their remarkable neatness and orderliness. Indeed, these are features in every department of the Mills as well as on the *Maple Leaf*. She is lighted, it may be mentioned by the way, by electricity.

From the *Maple Leaf* the guests witnessed the return of the labouring gang who on the stroke of three knocked off work for the day. They were taken across the water in a fine big Rig.

"PROSPERITY TO THE MILLS."

When glasses had been charged, His Excellency said—On behalf of all your guests this afternoon I wish to thank you for your kindness in bringing us here and in giving us such an instructive afternoon. We are all interested in what we were very much interested in what we have seen. I think we are one and all agreed that the establishment we have just gone over is one of the best organised and well-conducted we have ever seen. We admire the genius of the man who conceived it and his administrative ability is evidenced in every bit of the work we have just gone over. We have partaken of the Junk Bay score. Speaking for myself I think every resident in Hongkong ought to swear from this day forward to do nothing else but eat Junk Bay scores. (Applause.) Speaking personally, I am the best score I ever ate in my life. There is nothing like supporting our own little Colony. I do not think that any one could take exception to us if we register that vow and stick to it, and if it brings prosperity to the institution that we have just visited, each one of us will be only too glad. I wish now to drink the very good health of Mr. and Mrs. Rennie, and wish prosperity and success to the Junk Bay Flour Mill.

MR. RENNIE'S REPLY.

Mr. Rennie said in reply—Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen—To say that your kind remarks are very flattering to the ebbry displayed by all concerned in this enterprise does not half express my feelings. I am more delighted than I can tell you that I have been enabled to turn out flour in this short space of time. If I had not had the good fortune to pick out the very best of partners—Sir Paul Chater and Mr. Mody—who have given me a free hand throughout, I am confident I could not have accomplished my ideal—the Junk Bay Flour Mills—in the time. It must not be forgotten that in starting an enterprise of this sort one must be most careful in the selection of the staff. The engineers are the first consideration. I will tell you about the engineer-in-chief later. Our Diesel oil engines are the most marvellously constructed. When I bought

them had kind gentlemen in Hongkong who do not particularly friendly to our institution suggested that we should put them between Gaupps and Falconers, as they would require constant repairs. They have not cost us a moment's trouble, but a great many dollars. They are most economical and cost less than one-third of any other engines made. They are very easily run. Mr. Carnegie said, when he was asked how it was that his Pittsburgh iron mill paid 3 per cent in the year that he sold it and only three per cent last year, "I bought the Diesel engines and the Swiss engineer, Mr. Steiner, who helped to build them. He is here for three years. He understands them and he has not let them down. They have never given us a moment's trouble. I think it was a very good stroke. I think the price is due to him and not to me as far as the building is concerned. His assistance was invaluable, and I am sorry that he is not going to stay here instead of going home in the summer. He is too young and is perhaps afraid of his complexion. (Laughter.) I am sorry in judgment have crept in I am solely to blame, and will not shrink the responsibility. I can only thank you for the kind remarks made. I know you have always had a kind enterprise in your mind, and furthered its interest from its inception.

On the call of Mr. Rennie three cheers were given to the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. May. The party then re-embarked on the *Kwong Sing* and the homeward trip was commenced at 4.45 p.m. A few minutes after the start the *Canada* was on her way back to fetch the official party who passed over to her, and reached Hongkong, at 6.30 p.m., after a delightful afternoon excursion.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

The eighteenth report of the Board of Directors to the ordinary meeting of shareholders to be held at the Company's office, Victoria Buildings, at noon on Monday, the 28th inst., reads:—
Gentlemen—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1906.
The net profits for that period, including \$67,839.41 balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, amount to \$140,827.54. From this amount an interim dividend of \$3.50 per share has already been paid. It is now proposed to pay a final dividend of \$3.50 per share, and after writing off twelve months' depreciation there remains a balance of \$56,218.38 to be carried forward to the credit of a new profit and loss account.
Directors—Mr. E. Shelton Hooper, resigned. Mr. D. M. Nissim was invited to join the Board in his place, and this appointment now requires confirmation.
Messrs. A. J. Raymond and D. M. Nissim now retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.
Auditors—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. C. W. May and H. Percy Smith, who are retiring but offer themselves for re-election.

W. J. GRESSON, Chairman.

14th January, 1907.

BALANCE SHEET.

Dec. 31st, 1906.	
Capital.....	\$5,000,000.00
Equalization of dividend fund.....	250,000.00
Accounts payable.....	1,957,541.26
Balance of profit and loss.....	
loss account.....	\$440,827.54
Less interim dividend paid.....	175,000.00
	265,827.54

ASSETS.

Dec. 31st, 1906.	
Cash.....	\$8,775.11
Amount advanced on Mortgage.....	1,333,700.00
Amount invested in property.....	6,050,975.75
Furniture account.....	4,100.42
Accounts receivable.....	75,731.43
	\$7,473,368.80

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dec. 31st, 1906.	
To Interim dividend of 3 1/2% for the half-year.....	\$175,000.00
Charges account.....	30,139.79
Repairs to house property.....	14,094.36
Advertising.....	1,033.12
Fire insurance.....	19,869.80
Interest on Loans.....	
payable.....	\$119,704.53
Less interest on.....	
mortgages.....	117,856.97
	1,845.56

To Balance to be appropriated as follows:—
Directors' fees..... 7,500.00
Managing directors' fees..... 26,104.16
Add interim dividend..... 1,000.00
Final dividend of 3 1/2% for the half-year..... 175,000.00
Balance to be carried to new account..... \$6,218.38

By Undivided profit, 1905..... \$67,839.41
Dec. 31st..... 428,558.01
Commission..... 11,557.75
Scrip Fees..... 157.00
\$507,810.17

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE.

SETTLING DAYS.

The committee of the Shanghai Stock Exchange have decided that the following shall be Settling Days for 1907:—

Wednesday.....	January 30th
Wednesday.....	February 27th
Wednesday.....	March 27th
Monday.....	April 29th
Thursday.....	May 30th
Friday.....	June 28th
Tuesday.....	July 30th
Thursday.....	August 29th
Friday.....	September 17th
Wednesday.....	October 30th
Friday.....	November 29th
Friday.....	December 20th

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LD.

The eighteenth report of the general agents to the ordinary meeting of shareholders to be held at the Company's office, Victoria Buildings, at 11.30 o'clock, a.m., on Monday, the 28th inst., is as follows:—

Gentlemen—The general agents now submit to you a statement of the affairs of the company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1906.
The next profit for the year, including the amount brought forward from the previous year, amount to \$5,104.47. From this amount an interim dividend of \$1.00 per share has already been paid, and after writing off directors' and auditors' fees, it is now proposed to pay a final dividend of \$1.00 per share, making a total dividend for the twelve months of \$4.10 per share, and to carry forward the balance of \$5,104.47 to credit of a new profit and loss account.
Directors—Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickinson having retired, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson has been appointed in his stead, and this appointment now requires confirmation.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson and Mr. A. J. Raymond retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.
Auditors—The accounts have been audited by Mr. C. W. May, who offers himself for re-election.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd., General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 14th January, 1907.

BALANCE SHEET TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

Liabilities.	
Capital.....	\$625,000.00
Accounts payable.....	910.89
Balance of profit and loss.....	
account.....	\$53,319.47
Less interim dividend paid.....	75,000.00
	28,319.47

ASSETS.

Cost of property.....	\$614,801.87
Cash.....	39,487.55
	\$654,289.36

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.
Dec. 31st, 1906.

To Fire insurance.....	\$3,247.75
To Charges.....	247.45
To Crown rent.....	816.00
To Repairs to building.....	1,014.99
To Commission to agents.....	2,765.62
To Interim dividend of \$2.00 for half-year.....	25,000.00
To Balance to be appropriated as follows:—	
Directors' fees.....	\$500.00
Auditors' fees.....	50.00
Dividend of \$2.10 per share 25,250.00	
Balance to be carried to new a/c.....	1,519.47
	28,319.47

By Balance brought forward..... \$772.78

By Rents..... 60,000.00

By Interest..... 605.50

By Scrip fees..... 34.00

\$61,413.28

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd.

H.M.S. "RAMBLER."

SOLD BY AUCTION.

33rd inst.

At 3 p.m. this afternoon, Messrs. Hughes and Hough, Government auctioneers, offered for sale by public auction, on board the vessel, H.M. surveying vessel *Rambler*, as she now lies in Hongkong harbour, with all her fittings, anchors, chains, stores and other gear. The *Rambler* is a composite-built, copper-sheathed, single-screw vessel, having a displacement of 835 tons. Her length is 165.3 feet and breadth 23.5 feet. She was built in 1880.

This vessel, after some keen competition, between the property of Mr. Chiu Kee, iron merchant, for the sum of \$29,900; and "HULK" "MIDGE".

After the sale of the *Rambler*, Messrs. Hughes and Hough proceeded with the sale by auction of the bulk *Midge*, the late twin-screw gunboat, of 603 tons. This vessel is also composite-built, and copper-sheathed. Her length is 155 feet and breadth 25 feet. She was also sold as she lay in the harbour with all her fittings, anchors, cables, stores and other gear. Messrs. Chiu Kee and A. Ritchie purchased this bulk for \$7,700. Both these vessels are to be broken up.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

23rd inst.

For the quarterly meeting, held at Happy Valley from the 19th to 21st January, 1907, the following cards were returned:—

MACQUEEN CUP.

Mr. T. B. Norris.....	82-7-75
Mr. H. T. Butterworth.....	80-14-70
Mr. J. Clark.....	82-7-75
Mr. E. J. Grist.....	81-3-79
Mr. C. W. May.....	88-7-81

(25 entries).

JOHNSTONE CUP.

Capt. R. M. Ranking.....	rec. 73 strokes 3 up
Mr. C. F. H. Beavis.....	" 2 " 2 up
Mr. F. J. Grist.....	" 2 " all square
Mr. T. B. Norris.....	" 5 " all square
Mr. J. Clark.....	" 1 " 1 down
Mr. R. M. Crosse.....	" 9 " 2 down
Mr. W. J. Saunders.....	" 7 " 4 down
Mr. H. T. Butterworth.....	" 11 " 4 down
Mr. C. W. May.....	" 5 " 6 down

(25 entries).

POOL.

Capt. R. M. Ranking.....	91-17-74
Mr. C. F. H. Beavis.....	74-7-75
Mr. T. B. Norris.....	82-7-75
Mr. H. T. Butterworth.....	90-14-70
Mr. J. Clark.....	90-12-78
Mr. R. M. Crosse.....	80-1-79
Mr. E. J. Grist.....	81-2-79
Mr. C. W. May.....	88-7-81

(35 entries).

WINNERS OF JOHNSTONE CUP.

Winner of Johnstone Cup.

Winner of Pool.

THE net profit of the Japan Cotton Spinning Company of Osaka for the last half-year has amounted to ¥1,350,000, and a dividend is proposed at the rate of 25 per cent per annum, which will absorb ¥100,000, after providing for the reserve, &c.

ACCIDENT TO MR. A. H. RENNIE.

AT THE FLOUR-MILLS IN JUNK BAY.

22nd inst.
On the invitation of Mr. A. H. Rennie an official party, comprising the Officer Administering the Government and others, paid a visit to the Flour Mills this afternoon. The party landed shortly after three o'clock. We regret to state that an accident befell Mr. H. N. Mody, who was one of the visitors. As he ascended the mill building by the main hoist, it is believed that when he reached the uppermost floor of the mills, he was somehow thrown off the hoist and landed on the floor with an injury to his back. He was promptly attended to by Dr. Thornicraft, of Kowloon, who was among the party. Mr. Mody, after being administered a couple of doses of stimulants at once regained consciousness. Mr. Rennie had a stretcher brought for Mr. Mody, who was then conveyed to Hongkong.

SANITARY BOARD.

22nd inst.

The bi-monthly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held in the board-room this afternoon, when the following business was transacted:—
MEMBER'S APPLICATION FOR EXEMPTION.
An application was submitted to the meeting by Mr. Lau Chu Pak for exemption against the requirements of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances, in respect of Nos. 351 and 353, Queen's Road West, regarding the cutting of yards at the back.

The Medical Officer of Health minutes: The small back yard, required by section 175, is intended for the deposit of household refuse, pending its daily removal. I do not see any more reason for granting exemption in the case of the corner house, No. 351, Queen's Road West, than for any of the other corner houses which have been refused exemption by the Board. In the case of No. 351 I see no reason at all for granting exemption; it is not a corner house.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak minutes: I bought not to say anything in my own case, but the Medical Officer of Health's argument is so logical that I think I may be allowed to make a few remarks. The yard is, apparently, not required for lighting and ventilation, but for depositing refuse, which is removed to the dust-cart every morning by the occupiers of each floor. How can the refuse of each floor required to remove the refuse from their floors and deposit it in the yard for the contractor's men to take away every morning? It will be nobody's business to take it away. Moreover, such a yard could only be used by the occupier of the ground floor. Hitherto corner houses and houses having back lanes have been exempted.

QUESTIONS AS TO SANITARY BUILDINGS.

Pursuant to notice Mr. Humphreys asked:—
(1) Has the Medical Officer of Health ever found that certain Chinese houses which are perfectly sanitary in every respect come within the scope of section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903?

To which the Medical Officer of Health replied as follows:—
The M. O. H. does not regard any domestic building as "perfectly sanitary in every respect," which is not provided with an open space exclusively belonging to such house, in which domestic refuse can be placed pending its removal from the premises, and in which a latrine can be constructed for the use of the inmates of such building.

(2) Has the Medical Officer of Health ever found that Chinese houses that do come within the scope of section 175 would not be rendered more sanitary by an enforcement of its provisions?

The Medical Officer of Health replied: The M. O. H. is not prepared to state that any Chinese houses would not be rendered more sanitary by the enforcement of the provisions of section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance.

WELL-WATER AT JARDINE'S.

After examining and testing the samples of water taken from the well in the garden of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's house, East Point, the Government Analyst said some impurity was present in the water; probably the well wanted cleaning out. This water should be boiled before use. Another sample should be examined after rain. The Government Bacteriologist said the sample contained 2,000 colonies of micro-organisms, multiplying at room temperature, and 1,500 multiplying at 37° C. In addition to water bacteria the sample contained liquefying bacilli, fluorescent bacilli, and streptococci. Colon bacilli were found present in 1/100 of a c.c. of the sample. The sample is non-potable.

INSURRECTIONS IN KIANGSI.

DISQUIETING NEWS RECEIVED AT TOKIO.

The *K. Kumin* understands that, in contrast to recent private advices, reports reaching reliable quarters in Tokyo indicate that the insurrection in the central Yangtze region is still rampant. About twenty thousand regulars are still in the Government have been so far effective only in compelling the revolutionists to remove their headquarters to Hunan from Kiangsi, but unable to completely suppress them. The insurgents skillfully change their rendezvous and strengthen their force thereby embarrassing the Imperialists in no small degree. According to advices coming through an English channel, it is doubtful whether the disturbance can be crushed without the dispatch of a large force of regulars to the scene. The dispatch of a large force of regulars to the scene is not likely to be a success. The revolutionists are still in the Yangtze region, and the Government is still unable to suppress them.

BURGLES IN WINE STOREHOUSES.

FELL INTO A TRAP.

22nd inst.
Check Luk, a street coolie, was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazelard, at the Police Court, this morning, on two charges. On the first charge he was alleged to have broken into Messrs. McEwan, Frickel and Company's wine store, No. 7 Duddell Street, on the 15th December last, and stolen wine. On the second charge, it was alleged, he had broken into the wine store on the night of the 19th instant, with the intention of committing a felony. To both charges accused pleaded not guilty.

According to a statement made in Court by Mr. G. C. Duncan, of the complainant firm, it would appear that during the past year the firm's storehouse has been broken into by burglars on several occasions, and the most expensive wines stolen. Finding, after many attempts, that it was impossible to catch the thieves, the matter was placed in the hands of the police, who promptly laid a trap, which was the means of capturing the guilty party.

On the night of the 19th instant a looking in plain clothes was instructed to hide in the storehouse. He was not there very long before he heard a noise which sounded like the opening of boxes. He crept silently out from his hiding-place and on bringing his bull's-eye lantern into play, saw accused busily engaged in opening a case of claret. He blew his whistle and Detective Sergeant Morrison, who was near at hand, responded to the call and took the coolie in charge.

After hearing the evidence of the looking, his Worship said he had no doubt that accused was the thief, and sentenced him to four months' hard labour, four hours' stocks, and to be deported at the expiration of his term of imprisonment.

THE JAPANESE NAVY

THE AMOY RACES.

The Amoy Race Meeting of 1907 will long be remembered as one of the most successful that has ever taken place in that small sporting community. Four Shanghai jockeys accepted the invitations of their Amoy friends, and it need hardly be said that the treatment they received from all hands was that of the "greatest of kindnesses."

The opening of the meeting, the Consul Cup being the first race, which Rhone won with Mr. Midwood up. The Trial Stakes came next, open to Amoy subscription griffins, and this was taken by the favourite, "Cross Deep" Mr. Pearce in the saddle.

The Po-Keo Challenge Cup, 1 1/2 mile, only brought out two starters Tipcat and Nimbus, ridden by Messrs. Lanning and Midwood respectively, and after a close finish the former won in the creditable time of 2:45.

Following this race the Heston Cup was run and resulted in a fairly easy victory for Mr. Goodfellow on Trebbue. The E Mung Kang Plate was practically a "walk over" for Auld Lang Syne Mr. Midwood up, the other runners being quite outclassed. The Kulanau Cup brought a field of eight starters and was won by The Limit, well-ridden by Pearce. The seventh and last race of the day was the Amoy Stakes, open to all, and won by the Foochow Champion winner, "Ilo," who was very "dicky" coming in a good second time 2:50 2/5ths.

It commenced to blow on the evening of 10th, and next morning a fairly strong North Easter was in evidence, so it can hardly be said that the second day was an ideal one from a racing point of view, although it kept but few of the ladies away from the course, which spoke well for the interest the fair sex takes in the "great game" of Amoy.

Proceedings opened on the second day with the Charge Cup which Mr. Midwood won on Ginger. For the next race, the Amoy Derby, the field was a disappointing one, only three starters, and was won by Discomfit, Lanning up. The Challenge Cup resulted in a good race and Rhone, piloted by Mr. Midwood, was victorious, winning outright this magnificent trophy for Mr. Wilson he having won it in the previous year with Asphodel. Both owner and jockey received numerous congratulations, the victory being an extremely popular one.

The following race, the Exchange Plate, was also won by the same owner, with Nimbus, who had also Mr. Midwood in the saddle, but it was a very close finish with the well-known Foochow sub. Spots.

The Jockey Cup was reserved for local jockeys and was won by Dr. Moorehead on the Limit, another very popular win. The sixth race, the Racing Stakes, fell to Trebbue, Goodfellow up.

Distress, Lanning up, won the Ewo Cup and this event closed the proceedings for the second day.

The morning of the third day opened fine, the wind having practically disappeared, so a good day's sport was looked for and certainly no one was disappointed. Several people who had been unable to be present on the previous days helped to swell the crowd, and when the first race was started, punctually at 12:30, the stands and enclosures were well filled.

A start was made with the Leger Cup which was won by Nimbus, Midwood up. The Twoman Cup, presented by a couple of Amoy's best sports, fell to Ginger, ridden by the all-conquering Midwood. The Hack Stakes followed and once more Dr. Moorehead was able to show the local jockeys the way round on Discomfit. It was a good race, old W. C. coming in second. The Lottery Cup was won by P. P. C. Goodfellow up. This pony had previously been placed four times second.

For the Consolation Cup a fair number started and the race was easily won by Mr. Goodfellow on Spots. A good little pony, and one that should have rendered a better account of himself.

The Nil Desperandum Stakes resulted in a hard fight between "Macao" and "Buck Up" but Lanning just managed to gain the verdict on the former.

The Champions brought out a field of six starters.

Tipcat, Lanning 1
Rhone, Midwood 2
Plateau, Pearce 3
Nimbus, Magill 0
Trebbue, Goodfellow 0
Auld Lang Syne, Scott 0

After a false start, Trebbue got away for about half a mile before he was pulled up. When the flag ultimately fell, Tipcat went well to the front and was never headed, and thus secured a good win for his popular sporting owner, Mr. F. B. Marshall, in the record local time of 2:43.

Although with the Champions over the programme was brought to a close, the Taoist, who had been present on the third day, was not content until a race had been run for a Cup he was pleased to give. Owners were anxious to secure this coveted trophy, so a good field turned out, and after a close race, Distress, Lanning up, was declared the winner, P. P. C. once more being second.

Before closing this account a remark must be made as to the conduct of the numerous Chinese present on the three days, and the keen interest they took in the sport. The gentlemen who had charge of the course had little difficulty in keeping the large crowd orderly and in the best of humours.

As long as Amoy has such thorough sportsmen as Messrs. Marshall, Thomas, Wilson, Moppel and others taking such interest in the races one will always be sure of seeing as good and clean racing as was witnessed this year by—
—Shanghai Times.

WUCHOW NOTES.

NANNING'S CUSTOMS STAFF.

Wuchow, 19th January.
The Nanning Customs staff, recruited from Wuchow, has just been appointed, per telegraphic dispatch. Mr. M. Neubrunn is appointed to Nanning, also one Chinese inpector, clerk and a native weigher and watcher. Mr. Neubrunn has been in Wuchow for over two years, as assistant examiner, and his loss to this post will be much regretted. Further additions to the new staff are expected in the near future. The Nanning Customs post, etc. are being sent up to-day. It was originally intended to have them, towed up by launch, but this has been found to be impracticable, so tractors have been engaged, and it will take them about 18 days to reach Nanning from here. There are rumours of a Nanning-Wuchow railway being constructed, and this scheme seems to have been enthusiastically taken up by local officials and native gentry. Several local merchants have left and are leaving for Nanning, to investigate trade prospects.

WRECKED MOTOR LAUNCH RE-LOADED.
The Yung Kung, Messrs. Banker and Co.'s new motor launch, which recently went ashore whilst en route to a sandbar, has been refitted and came down to Wuchow without assistance. The Yung Kung is not so badly damaged as was at first reported, but still the damages are fairly extensive and will cost Messrs. Banker & Co. a good round sum before she is in working

order again. The Yung Kung has had a large hole knocked out of her bottom, the gap being about 4 feet wide. The hole has been carefully plugged temporarily and the launch sent down to Canton for alteration and repairs. Messrs. Banker and Co. are to be sympathized with in their loss, and it is very hard luck on them, as this firm are showing a praiseworthy effort in trying to establish a convenient and superior service to the new port of Nanning.

NANNING.
The opening of Nanning from the 1st January, 1907, has not caused much of the "rush" that was expected. It is said that the port will not be properly organized for trade until next April, and in the meantime the trade of the port is stagnant, owing to the high freight rates, and the lowness of the river, which necessitates only small shipments of cargo.

CHANGHAI.

Wuchow, 22nd January.
Mr. H. Arthur of the British West River S.S. Co. has left for Nanning to investigate trade prospects at the new port. Captain Dixon, of the same Company, from Hongkong, has arrived here and is representing the above Company during Mr. Arthur's temporary absence. Captain Dixon's return to Wuchow is welcomed by his numerous friends here.

A representative of Banker & Co. has also left this port for Nanning, so it is apparent that the local firms do not intend being behind the times as far as establishing themselves immediately at the new port is concerned. Mr. H. Wilton, H.B.M. Consul for Feng-yueh (British-Chinese frontier), passed through here en route to take up his appointment via Nanning.

NANNING.

The Chinese Government apparently intend doing all in their power to facilitate and increase the trade of this new port. The drawback to the Wuchow-Nanning trade lay in the fact that certain small passenger boats were not able to be utilized for what is known as stage-cargo stations. This drawback has been withdrawn and abolished, and stage-cargo, it is said, can be freely shipped between this port and Nanning subject to examination and payment of duties at either terminus, viz., Wuchow or Nanning. This will, of course, be greatly appreciated by the merchant class as well as the small traders at the various passenger stages or stations, and this practice is only in accordance with the precedent already established on the West River. The principal stations between here and Nanning are Feng-yueh, Kuang-ho, Mung-kong, Kwei-yuen, and Kwei-ping, and together with a large number of smaller stations of little importance, should collectively have a decent trade, which would yield the Government a good revenue.

PROSPECT OF FAMINE.

Bad reports are coming in from those in the country. The rice crop is much of a failure, and other cereals have also failed to yield satisfactory results. In the favoured parts of the country only 30 to 40 per cent. of the crop has been yielding and other parts have only yielded as little as 20 and 30 per cent. A bad winter is expected as far as the price of foodstuffs is concerned, and this will cause a great deal of hardship amongst the peasant class in the country. Proclamations have been posted in the city prohibiting merchants from exporting grain, but such proclamation has been issued by the Taoist, and does not apply to the Customs, the consequence is that rice, wheat, etc. are being passed through the Customs and afterwards invariably "held up" by the little rascals, who refuse to allow the export of cereal. Some of the local native merchants have had a bad financial year, and it is rumoured that a number of them will "put up the shutters" at the Chinese New Year settlements. Business is very stagnant just now, and money is very tight in the market, and it will be a bad Chinese New Year for many of the Wuchow merchants.

SOCIAL.

We have had a very dull time lately and the absence of the river boats has been felt. H. M. S. Sandpiper, however, is due here in a few days, and the local Recreation Club is busy practicing football and cricket, so as to give the gunboat a good game. There is also some talk of a shooting match between teams from the Sandpiper and Wuchow.

FOOCHOW.

MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

[From Our Own Correspondent].
Fochow, 21st January, 1907.
General Sun Tze Yü, in command of the troops in this district, has arranged for military manoeuvres on an extensive scale, to take place on the 24th and 25th inst. It is estimated that about 4,000 troops will be under arms, divided into attacking and defending forces. The general idea is that on the 24th inst. the force drawn from the garrisons in the forts on the river—will land at the Limpoo Pagoda, on the south bank of the River Min, about 5 miles below Fochow, and march towards the Foreign Settlement, camping for the night on the plain. The following day, being troops stationed at the military camp in Fochow City, march out of the city, cross the river by the bridge on to the Foreign Settlement, and proceed to Tam Joo Tow, where they bivouac for the night. On the morning of the 25th inst. there will be a sham fight between the two divisions, and the troops afterwards return to their quarters. On Monday, the 26th inst., a grand review is to be held on the Tairai parade ground, near the East gate of the City.

THE DISBARRED SHANGHAI LAWYERS.

We (China Gazette) understand that the United States Consul-General has expressed his intention to allow the disbarred members of the American Bar to practise in his Court, which will have the effect of admitting the gentlemen now under disability, not only to the American Court, but we believe to the Consular Courts of other nations. Whether this will include the British Supreme Court we are not prepared definitely to state. But it must be remembered that it is only to Britishers that this tribunal is the Supreme Court. Under the Treaty it is simply a Consular Court, the same as the American, French, Portuguese, or any other court here. It is certainly the fact that at other ports—Tientsin for example—American lawyers, with a permission from the local Consul, are permitted to practise when the Supreme Court holds sessions there.

But what will happen here though, when a client of one of the lawyers whom Judge Willey now declines to listen to, is committed to the higher tribunal for trial, by the Consul-General? The situation will be very ludicrous, and may tend to bring Judge Willey's Court into greater ridicule and contempt than the advocates to whom he takes exception are likely to do. In fact the Consul-General's decision is a very substantial nail in the coffin of the extraordinary allude which Judge Willey has taken up.

Under ordinary circumstances there will be a ship of the China Squadron going out on commission in the coming year.

THE POOKOOLUM ROAD INCIDENT.

NO WORD FROM GOVERNMENT ANALYST.

The German seaman—J. Scherer by name—who was picked up by the West Point police in a semi-conscious condition near No. 1 Bridge, Pookoolum Road, on Wednesday afternoon, is contrary to all expectations, progressing favourably in hospital. Up to the time of writing the police have secured no evidence, medical or otherwise, to show what the German was suffering from, what was his real cause of his hospital, although the "expert word" of the police, however, is of opinion that the man was suffering from opium poisoning, and if this theory is confirmed by the Government Analyst, who has been handed the pills found in Scherer's pocket by the police—which was said to have once contained laudanum—and the drawings of the stomach pump, then the unfortunate seaman as soon as he has completely recovered will have to show cause—not to the police, but to a magistrate—why he should not be dealt with for attempting to commit suicide.

THE OVERTHROW OF YUAN SHIH-KAI.

The following Imperial Decree, dated 13th January, has been issued:
Notwithstanding the hardness of these times and the many difficulties which engage Our attention day and night at the present moment, we are making constant efforts to carefully supervise the administration of Our Empire, so as to raise her from her present lowly state.

Ye officials, high and low, know your duty, and strive to suppress the ill practices among you. Show Us that you are honest and loyal. We have recently learned that since President Chang Peshi and vice-president Tang Shao-yi assumed office in the Ministry of Communications they have acted with great partiality, filling the appointments of that Ministry with their favourites and friends, who are incompetent, and therefore, unworthy to hold such important posts.

It pains Us to learn this lack of discipline, and that these two Ministers have so disappointed Our hopes and abused Our kindness.

We thought of inflicting a severe punishment on these two officials and of immediately depriving them of their functions in that Ministry and order their retirement from the official world, but Our kindness prompted Us to retain them in the Government service, and grant them a pardon in consideration of their past services to the Empire.

However, let these two Ministers know that they have incurred Our displeasure, and by this decree We mean to give them a severe reprimand.

We order them to employ the greatest care in the choice of under officials in their ministry, and cast out all those unworthy, perfidious subordinates and assistants that fill the ministry at the present moment.

They shall be responsible to the Throne for mismanagement of that ministry, even for duties discharged by their subordinate officials. They shall consult with other high dignitaries before settling any affairs of importance.

If they dare to continue to act with partiality and for their own interests, We shall make them answer for their conduct.

This decree is to be respected.—Shanghai Times.

FOREIGN LADIES ASSAULTED AT NAGASAKI.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE POLICE.

Writing on the 19th instant, a correspondent of the Nagasaki Press records a cowardly and wholly unprovoked assault upon two foreign ladies in the southern port, and also accuses a policeman of serious and wilful dereliction of duty.

Apparently Nagasaki is developing an element among the would-be "fresh" youths, similar to the jinrikisha roughs of Kobe. I read about a few days ago, who set upon two Europeans and battered them about, with the lame excuse they had not received (by a few sen) their proper fare. But surely European ladies may walk out in this city in broad daylight without being molested by "toughs"?

This morning a few minutes after twelve o'clock two well-dressed ladies, who had just alighted from the Nagasaki Hotel, and were passing the house of Captain Rolfe, the U.S. Quartermaster, they were set upon by a rough, who was accompanied by a number of other Japanese.

One of the ladies, who is an invalid, was struck violently in the side, the other Japanese standing by enjoying the foreigners' discomfort. The Japanese in question was on the point of following up his assault, when fortunately a young English gentleman appeared and rescued the ladies from their plight.

A policeman happened along at that moment (as usual after it had happened) and these two gentlemen request the policeman to take the offender to the station, but the only satisfaction they received was the usual "iss" and "mille." The roughs were allowed to walk away, laughing at the insult they had offered the foreigners, and the noble "limb of the law" completed his end of it by sauntering off with the latest complaint.

Apparently the policeman believed the Japanese rough in preference to the foreigners, for although the two gentlemen described, by actions, to the policeman, the assault on the ladies, that worthy took no notice, although the gentlemen offered to accompany him to the station if he would arrest the rough.

If this had occurred in a European city, the policeman would not have required persuasion from outside to arrest the young scoundrel, he would consider it his duty, and especially if he was a foreigner who was assaulted, but I suppose in this country they manage things to suit themselves, "mask" the foreigners, who however pay pretty heavily for protection he does not get.

In commenting upon the foregoing the Editor of our Nagasaki contemporary expresses the hope that a complaint has been lodged with the Superintendent of Police, in which case he believes proper action would be taken in the matter by the authorities. We hope so, too, for unless the police authorities show themselves to be determined to severely punish these pugacious individuals, the number of assaults upon inoffensive foreigners will certainly increase, and perhaps lead to the victims taking the law into their own hands, with consequent unpleasant complications.

A later issue of the Nagasaki Press just to hand, contains the following communication from the correspondent above quoted:
"May I trespass once more on your good nature by asking you to insert the following explanation offered me by Mr. Yeguchi, the Chief of Police of this City, regarding the unpleasant occurrence of yesterday, when two ladies were molested on the Hill? Mr. Yeguchi explains that the policeman performed his duty, inasmuch as, although he did not arrest the offender at the time, he reported the matter to the Superintendent when he went off duty, in the meantime taking the address of the young man who committed the offence, and the foreigners, seeing that the policeman did not take the young man's charges seriously,

concluded (owing to their ignorance of the language and the police rules in such cases) that no notice would be taken of the affair. It appears that Captain Rolfe, the U.S. Quartermaster, reported the matter to the American Consul, who in turn informed the police. The Superintendent of Police, also Dr. Hashimoto, interviewed me during the evening in regard to the assault.

Dr. Hashimoto left me to interview the Chief of Police, assuring me that the offender would certainly be caught and asking that I refer to the Press should be withdrawn. (The paper, meanwhile, had gone to press). When the Superintendent visited me later in the evening he informed me that the culprit was already caught. From the courteous treatment I received at the hands of Mr. Yeguchi this evening, I am sure that he was sincere when he assured me that the police were extending every possible assistance to the foreigners of Nagasaki.

THE JAPANESE STEAMSHIP COMBINE.

ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS.

The Nippon Kisen Kaisha (Japan Steamship Company), which is now being formed, appears to be gaining supporters, proposals to be included in the amalgamation having been received from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Nippon Shosen Kaisha. Originally the shipping combine was intended to include smaller shipping firms, whose steamers have been plying around the Japanese coast in competition with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Though no shares have yet been offered for subscription, applications have already been received from various quarters, totalling about 240,000.—Japan Chronicle.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

Buyers.—National Banks \$49, Union Insurance \$780, China Fires \$95, West Point \$524, Hongkong Hotels \$115, Fies \$250, New Amoy Docks \$12, Langkats \$12, 250.

Sellers.—Hongkong Banks \$90, London \$108 10s, Canton Insurance \$295, China and Manila \$32, Douglas \$36, Raubs \$9, Hongkong Docks \$145, Kowloon Wharves \$96, Hongkong Wharves \$12, Chinese Borneo \$10, Cements \$113, Kopes \$21, China Lights \$98, Powells \$71.

Sales.—Hongkong Banks \$90, China Sugars \$350, Lenz \$250, New Amoy Docks \$12, Langkats \$12, 250.

Nominal.—Hongkong Fires \$175, Macao Steamboats \$90, Indo-China \$87, Shell Transport \$90, ex div., Shanghai Docks \$12, Hongkong Wharves \$12, 250, Hongkong Lands \$111, Humphreys Estates \$113, China Provident \$91, Dumas \$160, Electric \$16, Tramways \$215, Watsons \$11.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 25th inst., Messrs. Phiroozshah, P. Petit & Co. write:—Our list circular was dated the 11th inst.

One of the two Chinese firms of yarn merchants, referred to in our last report, commenced business during the early part of the fortnight. Their operations so far have been limited to the purchase of a few cheap lots at rates quoted below.

The other firm has not yet made its appearance on the market, and it is said they will commence business within the next few days.

Again we are placed in the unpleasant position of having to record the failure of yet another native firm of yarn dealers. The collapse of the Chinese firms, according to general belief, is principally due to the further recession in prices, which accounts for a big difference between their high-priced purchases and the present abnormally low values. Inability to face such differences has caused dealers to suspend payment. Several of the firm who have filed their petitions in bankruptcy are not yet "out of the woods," as until the final public examinations are over the exact position of affairs cannot be revealed. We have no idea what the outcome of the various insolvencies is going to be.

During the past fortnight our yarn market, we are sorry to say, has suffered a still further decline in values, and prices have gone back \$1 to \$2 per spool. This is simply due to the over-anxiety of some importers to quit. Though rates exchange has dropped since date of our last report, and a rise in prices might have been expected in consequence, the reverse has happened, and contrary to the usual precedents we have to note, as a ready stated, lower values all round.

As stated in previous circulars the hope is entertained that, when China New Year has been heralded in the 15th proximo, the outlook may present rather more promising features. By then it is believed the disastrous losses of the past year will have been wiped out of account and a fresh start made for the New Year. Improvement in prices may then be looked forward to, provided holders remain firm, as the hitherto large uncleaned stock has become sensibly diminished by being thrown back on first hands or on those of their competitors.

That deliveries are rather restricted and will become still more so during the next fortnight, is not surprising. According to custom preparations for the yearly settlement are proceeding apace, and those of the dealers who are domiciled in the interior are closing accounts to enable them to get to the country for the New Year holidays. Besides, the Customs houses in the native ports will be closed to business after the annual vacation. After this the Chinese, in accordance with national custom, consult the oracle as to the most auspicious day to recommence operations and this day is looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation.

No. 201.—A fair business is reported as a decline of \$1 to \$1 1/2 per bale.

No. 161.—Demand is for selected threads for northern markets only.

No. 14.—A moderate business transpired at prices reported in this circular.

No. 101.—Cheap prices induced business.

No. 66.—Dull, only one thread changed hands at quotations.

The market closes steady.

Sales.—15 bales of No. 61, 15 bales of No. 81, 15 bales of No. 101, 15 bales of No. 121, 15 bales of No. 141, 15 bales of No. 161, 15 bales of No. 181, 15 bales of No. 201, 15 bales of No. 221, 15 bales of No. 241, 15 bales of No. 261, 15 bales of No. 281, 15 bales of No. 301, 15 bales of No. 321, 15 bales of No. 341, 15 bales of No. 361, 15 bales of No. 381, 15 bales of No. 401, 15 bales of No. 421, 15 bales of No. 441, 15 bales of No. 461, 15 bales of No. 481, 15 bales of No. 501, 15 bales of No. 521, 15 bales of No. 541, 15 bales of No. 561, 15 bales of No. 581, 15 bales of No. 601, 15 bales of No. 621, 15 bales of No. 641, 15 bales of No. 661, 15 bales of No. 681, 15 bales of No. 701, 15 bales of No. 721, 15 bales of No. 741, 15 bales of No. 761, 15 bales of No. 781, 15 bales of No. 801, 15 bales of No. 821, 15 bales of No. 841, 15 bales of No. 861, 15 bales of No. 881, 15 bales of No. 901, 15 bales of No. 921, 15 bales of No. 941, 15 bales of No. 961, 15 bales of No. 981, 15 bales of No. 1001, 15 bales of No. 1021, 15 bales of No. 1041, 15 bales of No. 1061, 15 bales of No. 1081, 15 bales of No. 1101, 15 bales of No. 1121, 15 bales of No. 1141, 15 bales of No. 1161, 15 bales of No. 1181, 15 bales of No. 1201, 15 bales of No. 1221, 15 bales of No. 1241, 15 bales of No. 1261, 15 bales of No. 1281, 15 bales of No. 1301, 15 bales of No. 1321, 15 bales of No. 1341, 15 bales of No. 1361, 15 bales of No. 1381, 15 bales of No. 1401, 15 bales of No. 1421, 15 bales of No. 1441, 15 bales of No. 1461, 15 bales of No. 1481, 15 bales of No. 1501, 15 bales of No. 1521, 15 bales of No. 1541, 15 bales of No. 1561, 15 bales of No. 1581, 15 bales of No. 1601, 15 bales of No. 1621, 15 bales of No. 1641, 15 bales of No. 1661, 15 bales of No. 1681, 15 bales of No. 1701, 15 bales of No. 1721, 15 bales of No. 1741, 15 bales of No. 1761, 15 bales of No. 1781, 15 bales of No. 1801, 15 bales of No. 1821, 15 bales of No. 1841, 15 bales of No. 1861, 15 bales of No. 1881, 15 bales of No. 1901, 15 bales of No. 1921, 15 bales of No. 1941, 15 bales of No. 1961, 15 bales of No. 1981, 15 bales of No. 2001, 15 bales of No. 2021, 15 bales of No. 2041, 15 bales of No. 2061, 15 bales of No. 2081, 15 bales of No. 2101, 15 bales of No. 2121, 15 bales of No. 2141, 15 bales of No. 2161, 15 bales of No. 2181, 15 bales of No. 2201, 15 bales of No. 2221, 15 bales of No. 2241, 15 bales of No. 2261, 15 bales of No. 2281, 15 bales of No. 2301, 15 bales of No. 2321, 15 bales of No. 2341, 15 bales of No. 2361, 15 bales of No. 2381, 15 bales of No. 2401, 15 bales of No. 2421, 15 bales of No. 2441, 15 bales of No. 2461, 15 bales of No. 2481, 15 bales of No. 2501, 15 bales of No. 2521, 15 bales of No. 2541, 15 bales of No. 2561, 15 bales of No. 2581, 15 bales of No. 2601, 15 bales of No. 2621, 15 bales of No. 2641, 15 bales of No. 2661, 15 bales of No. 2681, 15 bales of No. 2701, 15 bales of No. 2721, 15 bales of No. 2741, 15 bales of No. 2761, 15 bales of No. 2781, 15 bales of No. 2801, 15 bales of No. 2821, 15 bales of No. 2841, 15 bales of No. 2861, 15 bales of No. 2881, 15 bales of No. 2901, 15 bales of No. 2921, 15 bales of No. 2941, 15 bales of No. 2961, 15 bales of No. 2981, 15 bales of No. 3001, 15 bales of No. 3021, 15 bales of No. 3041, 15 bales of No. 3061, 15 bales of No. 3081, 15 bales of No. 3101, 15 bales of No. 3121, 15 bales of No. 3141, 15 bales of No. 3161, 15 bales of No. 3181, 15 bales of No. 3201, 15 bales of No. 3221, 15 bales of No. 3241, 15 bales of No. 3261, 15 bales of No. 3281, 15 bales of No. 3301, 15 bales of No. 3321, 15 bales of No. 3341, 15 bales of No. 3361, 15 bales of No. 3381, 15 bales of No. 3401, 15 bales of No. 3421, 15 bales of No. 3441, 15 bales of No. 3461, 15 bales of No. 3481, 15 bales of No. 3501, 15 bales of No. 3521, 15 bales of No. 3541, 15 bales of No. 3561, 15 bales of No. 3581, 15 bales of No. 3601, 15 bales of No. 3621, 15 bales of No. 3641, 15 bales of No. 3661, 15 bales of No. 3681, 15 bales of No. 3701, 15 bales of No. 3721, 15 bales of No. 3741, 15 bales of No. 3761, 15 bales of No. 3781, 15 bales of No. 3801, 15 bales of No. 3821, 15 bales of No. 3841, 15 bales of No. 3861, 15 bales of No. 3881, 15 bales of No. 3901, 15 bales of No. 3921, 15 bales of No. 3941, 15 bales of No. 3961, 15 bales of No. 3981, 15 bales of No. 4001, 15 bales of No. 4021, 15 bales of No. 4041, 15 bales of No. 4061, 15 bales of No. 4081, 15 bales of No. 4101, 15 bales of No. 4121, 15 bales of No. 4141, 15 bales of No. 4161, 15 bales of No. 4181, 15 bales of No. 4201, 15 bales of No. 4221, 15 bales of No. 4241, 15 bales of No. 4261, 15 bales of No. 4281, 15 bales of No. 4301, 15 bales of No. 4321, 15 bales of No. 4341, 15 bales of No. 4361, 15 bales of No. 4381, 15 bales of No. 4401, 15 bales of No. 4421, 15 bales of No. 4441, 15 bales of No. 4461, 15 bales of No. 4481, 15 bales of No. 4501, 15 bales of No. 4521, 15 bales of No. 4541, 15 bales of No. 4561, 15 bales of No. 4581, 15 bales of No. 4601, 15 bales of No. 4621, 15 bales of No. 4641, 15 bales of No. 4661, 15 bales of No. 4681, 15 bales of No. 4701, 15 bales of No. 4721, 15 bales of No. 4741, 15 bales of No. 4761, 15 bales of No. 4781, 15 bales of No. 4801, 15 bales of No. 4821